THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—Devoted to Religion, Politics, Science, Mining, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Mechanics, Education, Literature and the Arts.—THE UNION FOREVER.

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DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

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ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1865, until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will run as follows:

Going East.

Mail and passenger train will leave Sacramento at 6:30 A. M., arrive at Colfax at 9:35 A. M.
Freight and passenger train leave Sacramento at 8 A. M. arrive at Colfax 12:45 P. M.
Freight and passenger train leave Sacramento at 3 P. M., arrive at Colfax at 7:45.

Going West.

Freight and passenger train leave Colfax at 5:45 A. M., arrive at Sacramento at 10:15 A. M.
Mail and passenger train leave Colfax at 9:55 A. M., arrive at Sacramento at 12:30 P. M.
Freight and passenger train leave Colfax at 2 P. M., arrive at Sacramento at 6:30 P. M.

Freight to and from Colfax and intermediate stations, will be taken on all trains except the mail and passenger train.
The morning Passenger Trains connect at Auburn with stages for Yankee Jims, Forest Hill, and Michigan Bluffs; and at Colfax with stages for Grass Valley, Nevada, San Juan, Illinoistown, Gold Run, Dutch Flat and Virginia City.
The 6:30 A. M. up train connects at the Junction with the cars of the California Central Pacific Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all points north.
On Sunday, one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Colfax at 9:45 A. M.
Conveyance can be had at Newcastle for Alabaster Cave, six miles distant.
G. F. HARTWELL, Assistant Superintendent.
C. CROCKER, Superintendent. jy-tf

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PIONEER STAGE COMPANY.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER, SECOND, the Coaches of the Pioneer Company will
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Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.*
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For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swelling of the Bones Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin, and beautifying the COMPLEXION.

AND HAPPINESS

NOT A FEW
Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the Blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect *HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.* It cleanses and renovates the **Blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the Blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.**
Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.
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THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD ANNOUNCE TO the traveling public, teamsters, and all others who may have business or pleasure on the Dutch Flat and Donner Lake Wagon Road, that they are prepared to accommodate all in a manner unsurpassed in the mountains.—This house is forty miles from Dutch Flat, and the proprietors have supplied themselves with an abundance for both man and beast.
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The Table
with game and fish, and such other delicacies as is possible to be obtained either in the cities or the mountains.
N. B.—Persons can always be supplied with saddle horses or vehicles at this house to visit any of the neighboring localities. A daily stage passes the door twice a day to from Virginia city. Oct. 1-tf

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THINE AND MINE.

BY MRS. F. D. H. B.

Mine eyes look round on the scenes of earth,
The buds and flowers from summer's store;
I see the brightened hill and vale,
Where the glad sunshine streameth o'er.
I gaze upon the azure sky,
Begemmed with many a golden star,
That lovingly keeps watch on high,
In their calm glory—still afar.

While thine are sealed in quiet sleep,
Beneath the clinging churchyard mould,
Nor look of love's expressive light,
Thy heart's deep feeling may unfold.
They are no more; thy spirit's voice
In silence blessed thoughts to tell,
When o'er its chords a master hand
Awaketh a harmonious swell.

My hands with loving clasps are warm—
Kind pressures linger o'er them still—
While thine are folded o'er the heart
Where never more shall wake a thrill.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

IN DIFFERENT AGES AND COUNTRIES.

In Biblical times, the ordinary capital punishments inflicted by the Jewish law were stoning, burning, beheading, and strangling the criminal as he stood on the ground. None were hanged until they were dead. That addition was intended to mark superior infamy. The Athenian bowl of hemlock, producing painless death by lethargy, had something of dignity in it, and suited the calm philosophy of Socrates and Phocian. Amongst the Romans, opening the veins in a warm bath was a privilege of the aristocracy, the lower orders were condemned to the lingering agony of crucifixion. The latter was also the popular practice of Carthage. Constantine the Great, after his conversion, abolished the cross as a legal instrument of death.—The bowstring and the sack are Turkish peculiarities. Walking the plank was first instituted by the pirates and buccaneers in the West Indian and American seas. The death of Ravaillac for the murder of Henry the Fourth, of France, is one of the most dreadful on record; his strength was such that he sustained the complicated tortures of his sentence without losing sensibility. Bessus, Governor of Bactriana, who slew Darius, was tied naked to four trees bent by force to the ground, which, suffered to return to their natural position, wrenched off his limbs in the rebound. The rack, the boot, the thumb-screws, fire, water, and other devices to extort confession, so common throughout Europe in the middle and succeeding ages, were inconceivable expedients for any nation or period not plunged in barbaric heathenism. An avowal of guilt under bodily agony is a perversion of the law of evidence, and a fearful mockery of justice.

By the Dutch code, in 1763, the confession of the accused was indispensable to capital punishment. If he protested innocence, he was racked until he admitted his crime.

The Rev. Mr. Carstairs was the last British subject who endured the thumb-screws, under James the Second. He was tortured before the privy council, to force from him secrets which he firmly resolved not to divulge. King William expressed a desire to see it, and tried it on, telling Carstairs to move the screw; but at the third turn he cried out: "Hold! hold! Doctor; another turn would make *me* confess anything." The common form of decapitation exposed the sufferer to be mangled by a clumsy or nervous executioner. Queen Mary of Scotland, received three blows before life was extinct; the Duke of Monmouth five; and under Richelieu and Mazarin, several political criminals, of high rank, were literally hacked to death by instalments. The Spanish system of garotting by an iron collar is instaneous and infallible. One vigorous turn of the screw settles the business. The exposed face is objectionable. It produces horror instead of awe, and passes the legitimate bounds of tragedy. The guillotine, originally used for expedition, when heads fell like leaves in October, was, in fact, a more humane, as well as a more rapid and certain substitute for the axe, the block, and the rope. The rushing descent of the knife is a terrible moment; but it is only a moment, and all is over. Dr. Guillotin, from whom it took its name, to his own utter abhorrence, was a respectable physician. It is a mere fable, as often asserted, that he was one of the early sufferers by his own novelty. He outlived the rule of Robespiere and Marat, the Directory, the Consulate, the Empire, and might be seen in the streets of Paris, a venerable, benevolent-looking old gentleman of seventy-six, at the time of the first restoration. In 1789, as a member of the National Assembly, he made a speech on the criminal code, distinguished by a tone of great humanity, and which terminated by a proposal for adopting, as less cruel than the cord, the quick-dealing machine, destined in the end to receive so many victims. No one deplored more bitterly than he did the fatal consequences of his own invention.

At the execution of Maria Antoinette, an English resident in Paris, who happened to be an involuntary spectator, forced along by the dense crowd until he found himself close to the scaffold related that when the head was held up to public view, the eyes were open, with a look of bewildered astonishment, which seemed to express "What can this be?" But the guillotine was not altogether an absolutely original idea. An instrument very like it was introduced into Scotland by the Regent Morton in 1574. He met with it, called the Maiden, in his travels abroad, and was certainly beheaded by it in 1581; it is not so certain that he was the first patient, as they call the criminal in France, on whom it was practised. This identical machine was long preserved in the Parliament House in Edinburgh, and may be there still for anything we know to the contrary. Before and after that time, the Maiden was used within the limits of the forest of Hardwicke, in Yorkshire, and the executions generally took place at Halifax. Twenty-five patients suffered by it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The records before that period are lost. Twelve more were executed between 1623 and 1650, after which the local privilege fell into decay and disuse, and the instrument was destroyed.

In all modern military codes, death by shooting with small arms is the penalty for desertion to the enemy, mutiny, or misconduct in the field. The French system is sterner than the English. They punish capitally, where the latter inflict stripes or confinement. During the late Indian revolt, many Sepoys taken in arms were blown from the mouth of a cannon. This is purely an eastern practice, terrible to read of or see, but instantaneous and merciful in effect. Cases have occurred in which the ordinary mode has been so badly carried out as to become a butchery. When Froberg's foreign battalion mutinied at Malta in 1807, they seized Fort Ricasoli, and endeavored to blow up the magazine. Being overpowered and taken, about forty were selected for examples, tried, and condemned. They were drawn up in open line on a curtain between two bastions, their backs to the parapet, with a deeply excavated ditch below. The signal was given; the firing party delivered their volley; about ten fell dead at once; others were only wounded, and a portion stood unscathed. These last tore the bandages from their eyes, and ran in all directions. The soldiers pursued them round the ramparts, firing and bayoneting as they came up with them. A few threw themselves over the wall headlong. Some broke their limbs and lay motionless. Five escaped unhurt to the interior, and several days elapsed before they were retaken.

Some natures have a strange, morbid passion for attending executions. Several years ago a British officer, he was a mere youth, too, rode fifty miles to witness the hanging of a celebrated Irish robber, named Cushie Glen. He was known afterwards in his regiment as that sobriquet. George Selwyn was celebrated in his day as an enthusiast in this strange branch of study. He hurried over to Paris to see the horrible punishment of Damiens, for stabbing Louis the Fifteenth, and whose previous enormities had won for him the title of *Robert le Diable.* The executioner, as he was about operating, seeing a remarkably well dressed foreigner in a front place, came forward with true French politeness and presented to him the knife that he might take the first cut. "I thank you, sir," said Selwyn, declining the honor, "I am only an amateur, not an artist."

English military annals record a tall provost marshall who once suspended a diminutive plunderer over his shoulder, in the absence of a gibbet or convenient tree. He was from thence forward called the walking gallows.

During the occupation of Sicily by the English, in the great war with France, a soldier of one of the regiments in garrison at Messina was condemned to be hanged for murder. He was taken to the bed of a fiumara, beyond the walls, an tied up to a temporary *potence.* At the moment of suspension the rope broke and he fell to the ground. The assistants lifted him up and seated him on a stone, unbound his arms, removed the cap from his eyes, and the Provost Marshal rode back at full speed to obtain another rope. The wretched criminal was observed to brush the sand away from his trowsers with his hand. The troops present stood at attention, with ordered arms. The silence was awful: the hard breathing of many was the only distinct sound that could be heard. Twenty minutes elapsed which seemed like so many hours. The sentence was then completed.

A similar case occurred in Peterburg, in 1826. Relieff, the poet, and four of his companions, concerned in the conspiracy of Troubetskoi, were brought out to be hanged in a row. The rope, badly adjusted, slid over the hoods which concealed the faces of three of these wretched men, who fell together into the hole under the scaffold, pell-mell with the trap-door and benches on which they had been placed. It is not true as some have reported, that the Emperor Nicholas, being consulted as to what was to be done, replied with barbarous brevity, "Hang them again!" He was at Moscow, too far off for reference, and no one dared to grant a respite. As soon as the platform was replaced, they were again brought under the gibbet. Although stunned at first by his fall, Rylieff walked with a firm step, but could not help uttering this painful exclamation: "Must it be said that nothing succeeds with me, not even death?" According to some witnesses, he also said: "Accursed country, where they neither know how to plot, to judge, nor to hang!" Either of these expressions were more worthy of Rylieff than the poor witticism attributed to him in the book of a French traveller, "I did not expect to be hanged twice." Such a high-souled spirit should have fallen by a bullet on the day of insurregion, instead of surviving to perish ignominiously by the halter.

Thiebault relates that Frederic the Great, on the eve of what was expected to be a decisive battle, issued an order that, on pain of death, no light was to be seen in his camp. While going his rounds, about midnight, he surprised an officer in his tent, penning a few lines to his wife by the aid of a dark lantern. "Add," said the king sternly, "I die at daylight for disobedience of orders!" And he shot him accordingly.

General Matthews, with the officers and men who were taken prisoners by Hyder Ali, were allowed to choose between death by starvation, or poisoned viands of the most enticing quality! Some preferred the former; but the pangs of hunger soon drove them to take refuge in the seductive agony of the alternative.

A country lad was hanged at Omagh, Ireland, about forty years ago for sheep-stealing; a penalty and offence frequently associated at that time. After the prescribed time the criminal was cut down and given to his friends for interment. They made the usual attempt at reviving him, and in this instance succeeded. The man recovered, retaining no outward mark of what had happened beyond a slight contortion of the neck. It was thought by many that he had no right to be amongst the living, and that unholy agencies had helped him. He was shunned by his former companions, could obtain no work, and wandered about an almsbeggar. Necessity drove him to the gentleman who, in his official duty, had superintended the execution. He recognised, relieved, and dismissed him, not being disposed to pursue the matter further. But, first, as a physical inquiry, asked him to describe his sensations on being turned off. He replied that he felt the work, but not so acutely as to render him insensible, or even confusion. He appeared to have the power of looking above, below, and around. All was of a bright vermilion color. An agreeable sensation then crept through his frame until he became insensible. "But," he added, "I cannot find words to express the agony of returning consciousness!" Necessity, or natural bent or what modern cant would call "his mission," drove him back to his old trade, which drove him again to the gallows, but this time without benefit of resuscitation.

On the subject of pain under torture or execution, we find the following passage in Sir Walter Scott's Diary, as recorded in Lockhart's life of his father-in-law: I remember hearing that Mandrin testified some horror when he found himself bound alive upon the wheel, and saw the executioner approach with a bar of iron to break his limbs. After the second and third blow he fell a laughing, and being asked the reason by his confessor, said he laughed at his own folly, which had anticipated increased pain at every blow, when it was obvious that the *first* must have jarred and confounded the system of nerves so much as to render the succeeding ones of little consequence."

In a novel by Balzac or Jules Janin, we forget which, a party of *couriers,* not quite as respectable as Voltaire's dethroned kings, in "Candide," meet at a *cabaret* and discourse of their adventures—how they have undergone, and miraculously survived, hanging, drowning, shooting, strangling, &c., with their sensations under each process. A grave-looking Turk, hitherto silent, at length removes the pipe from his mouth and asks: His any gentleman present ever been *impaled?*" After the negative shudder has subsided, he describes his own case under that cruelty. He was carried to the top of a public building in Constantinople, according to sentence; but the executioner thrust the stick through his drapery by mistake, and left his body untouched. After being exposed all day he was taken down at night, when he pretended to be dead. They left him, for a time alone, stretched out in a kind of *Morgue,* or dead-house, previous to sepulture. He took advantage of the opportunity, contrived to recover and escape. The author pretends that all these stories are true, not invented; and we know that reality is often more marvellous than fable.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE OF NEW MADRID.

The greatest recorded earthquake, within the limits of the United States, occurred in New Madrid, then a small village upon the Mississippi, since in the State of Missouri. The agitations of this terrible convulsion commenced at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 16th of December, 1811. The inhabitants were aroused from their slumbers by a deep rumbling noise, like heavy thunder in the distance, accompanied with a violent vibratory movement of the earth from the southwest to the northeast, so violent at times that the people were unable to stand upon their feet without holding on to something for support.

It was dangerous to stay in their dwellings, for fear they might fall and bury them in their ruins; it was dangerous to be out in the open air, for large trees would be breaking off their tops by the violence of the shocks, and continuall falling to the earth, or the earth itself opening in dark, yawning chasms, or fissures and belching forth muddy water, large lumps of blue clay, coal and sand, and when the violence of the shocks were over, moaned and slept again gathering power for a more violent commotion.

On this day, twenty-eight distinct shocks were counted, all coming from the southwest and passing to the northeast, while the fissures would run in opposite directions, or from the northwest to the southeast.

On a small river called the Pemisco at that time stood a mill owned by a Mr. Riddle. This river blew up, (such is the expression used by the narrator) for a distance of nearly sixty miles, the land being entirely destroyed, and the mill swallowed up in the ruins, and an orchard of ten acres of bearing apple trees, also belonging to Mr. Riddle, nearly ruined; the earth in these explosions, would open in fissures from forty to eighty rods in length, and from three to five feet in width; their depth none knew, as no one had strength of nerve sufficient to fathom them, and the sand and earth would slide in, and water run in, and soon partially fill them up.

After the earthquake had subsided, there was not a perfect row of trees left in this orchard—one half destroyed, some leaning in one directions others directly contrary; some covered to the limbs in these chasms as they filled up, and others with their roots turned entirely out of the earth.

Large forest trees which stood in the track of these chasms would be split from root to branch the courses of streams changed, the bottoms of lake pushed up from beneath and form dry land, dry land blow up, settle down, and form lakes of dark, muddy water.

Where the traveled, beaten road ran one day, on the next might be found some large fissure crossing it, half filled with muddy, torpid water. It was dangerous to travel after dark, for no one knew the changes which an hour might effect in the face of the country, and yet so general was the terror, that men, and women, and children, fled to the highlands to avoid being engulphed in one common grave. One family, in their efforts to reach the highlands by a road they all were acquainted with, unexpectedly came to the borders of an extensive lake; the land had sunk, the water had flowed over it or gushed up it of the earth and formed a new lake. The opposite shore they felt confident could not be far distant, and they traveled on in tepid water from ten to forty inches in depth, of a temperature of 100 degrees, or over blood heat, at times of a warmth to be uncomfortable, for a distance of four or five miles, and reached the highlands in safety.

The morning after the first shock, as some men were crossing the Mississippi, they saw a black substance floating on the river, in strips four or five rods in breadth by twelve or fourteen rods in length, resembling soot from some immense chimney, or the cinders from some gigantic stove-pipe. It was so thick that the water could not be seen under it.

In the Mississippi river, about five miles above what was then called the first Chickasaw Bluffs, but in latter times, Plum Point, was an island about three miles long, covered with a heavy growth of timber, which sank in one of these shocks to the tops of the trees, which made the navigation extremely dangerous in a low stage of the river.

About four miles above Paducah, on the Ohio river, a large circular basin was formed more than one hundred feet in diameter, by the sinking of the earth, how deep no one can tell, as the tall, stately oak sank deep below the tops of the tallest trees. The sink filled with water, and continues so to this time.

For one whole hour, the mighty current of the Mississippi was turned backward towards its source until it dammed up waters were able to break through the barrier; boats were dashed to pieces and drifted about like feathers or were thrown on the banks, while amid the awful commotion, loud rumblings were heard, and the electric fires flashed up and down and every way through the air. A few years ago, it was said that forests and cane-brakes were still visible at the bottom of lakes then formed. The devastation extended over a tract of country three hundred miles long, from the mouth of the Ohio to the St. Francis river. In some places mud and water were thrown over the tops of the tallest trees, and great fissures broke in the ground, running uniformly from the northeast to the southwest. The people observing this, cut down trees at right angles with the direction of the fissures, and climbing thereon, escaped from being engulphed.

Hundreds of these chasms were discovered seven and eight years after the calamity, and as late as 1846 they still appeared like artificial trenches dug by some great army. They were generally parallel, and ranged from ten to forty degrees west of north. The region is still called the "Sunk Country," and its extent along the White Water is some eighty miles north and south, and thirty miles east and west. Humboldt remarked that as one of the most remarkable convulsions known to history, since the vibrations continued through several months, and finally culminated in the destruction of Caracas.

A STORY illustrating the cost of amateur farming is told of a retired merchant, who had a farm on Long Island, with all modern inventions and fancy stock of all kinds. After showing a friends over the premises one day, he invited him into the house. "Brown," said he, "you have seen the best farm in the State; now sit down and rest, and take something. I have milk and champaigne. Take your choice—they cost the same."

THE Mobile *News* says an artist in that city painted a dog so natural that the animal had the hydrophobia during the hot weather. He is the same person, says the Portland *Press,* who painted a copy of a beer bottle with such skill that the cork flew out just as he was finishing it.

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1865.

Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on,
The Stars and Stripes are up for Liberty,
Flag of the Nation—Talisman of the Free,
Ours'd be the hand that dares to pull thee down.

THANKSGIVING.—We publish to-day the proclamation of Governor Low appointing Thursday, the 7th proximo, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, in conformance with the recommendation of the President. This day will doubtless be generally observed throughout the land as one upon which our people, after rendering sincere homage to the "Giver of every good and perfect gift" for the cessation of the terrible hostilities which have afflicted our country for the past four years, will now rejoice with "exceeding great joy" at the return of peace. The encased warriors who, at the call from their country left the avocations of pleasant and peaceful life, can now lay aside their armor, having fought the "good fight" and, under the kind Providence of God, come out victorious. No more shall brother be arrayed against brother in the deadly conflict; no more will the dreaded and angry boomings of the deadly cannon be heard belching forth death and destruction to our people—but all, henceforth, shall be peace and pleasantness, and we shall be enabled to exclaim with gratitude and pride "Behold! how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in peace." Soon shall the good time come upon us when we will convert our swords into plough-shares, our spears into pruning-hooks, and our bayonets into horse-shoe nails. Thus may it ever be.

RAIN, RAIN.—We have been blessed during the past ten days with abundance of rain, starting the water to running in most of our ditches and imparting to the people af our town and the neighborhood around an air of business activity which has not been witnessed for many months. Our merchants have been busy in laying in large stocks, and those engaged in public business of various kinds appear busy and doing a thriving business. Many new faces appear on our streets, and nearly every house in town or its immediate surroundings is now occupied. Large additions have been made to our population in the past two months, and all appear busy doing something. The reason for a very considerable accession to our population is, that many who are interested at Excelsior District chose this as the most convenient wintering place; being satisfied that they could get to their claims at an earlier day in the spring from this locality than any other point. Many are brought here from the fact that our mining district is more extensive, and consequently it presents greater inducements for the investment of capital; the prospects of the speedy completion of the railroad to this place also tends to bring many here as well as enhance the value of real estate.—However, give our miners a full supply of water, and we will present a report second to none in the State for a rich yield of the precious metals and fourfold accumulation of business.

ROADS.—It is currently reported in this neck o' woods, and generally believed by the better class of citizens that the roads leading to and from this town are now worse than they have been for years past. The large amount of travel during the last summer has cut them up so badly as almost to prevent the passage of loaded teams. The stages running from Colfax to Virginia laid over on Thursday last, in consequence of which our people got no mail matter until a late hour at night, which came, we believe by private conveyance. The road company have all the hands they can use repairing the roads and shoveling off the snow in the vicinity of Donner lake.

THE STORM.—The only damage of any consequence done by the late storm in this county, so far as we have been able to learn, was sustained by the Central Pacific Railroad in having a portion of the embankments between Colfax and Auburn washed in such a manner as to make it unsafe to use the road. Active exertions are being made by the company, however, to repair the damage, which will probably occupy a day or two, when everything will be done hereafter to guard against the recurrence of a similar accident.

LOCOMOTIVE EXHIBITION.—This evening, at seven o'clock, Mr. Shankland, who has invented and built a locomotive, will exhibit it to the citizens of this place. It is claimed to be an improvement on "locomotive drive-wheels," and the inventor asserts that with locomotives made embracing his improvement, trains can be carried upon an ascent of one thousand feet to the mile, being about seven hundred feet greater grade than has ever been given to any known road. This is certainly a great improvement if it can be made applicable. All the difficulties, and they are many, of taking a line of railroad over our mountains would then be completely avoided. Those understanding machines are invited to call and examine the improvement. Mr. Shankland is a practical engineer and speaks confidently of the success of his scheme.

SUMMIT CITY.—We are informed from parties returned, that 400 or 500 people will winter at Summit City. There are a number of families there, and a school has been in operation for sometime.—*Marysville Appeal.*

We'll wager our next week's receipts—if they are no more than this week's, $13—that not more than two hundred remains there, and a majority of those would leave but they spent all their money for provisions and can't get away. Snow there on Sunday last was three feet, and still snowing. And from the high of the stumps of trees left last winter, it is reasonable to suppose that snow will fall to the depth of fifteen or twenty feet this winter, it having set in earlier.

THE cars of the Central Pacific Railroad failed to arrive at Colfax on Thursday morning, which may be the reason for the stages laying over on that day, though we were told that the cause was the bad condition of the roads. The paper mail was brought to Colfax in a buggy.

JOHN GRIMES killed Stephen Lynnis, known as the Dublin Chicken, in Austin on the night of the 10th inst. The jury returned a verdict of killing without justification.

Communicated.

IOWA HILL, Nov. 20, 1865.

EDITOR ENQUIRER:—Such weather; as I am writing, the rain is pattering against the windows, and the wind is howling fearfully, making havoc among the majestic pines, and doing slight damages to the here and there scattered dilapidated frame shanties. A heavy fog has spread itself around our quiet little village, hiding the beautiful hills on the other side of the North Fork entirely from our view. The ancient bare-topped "Sugar Loaf" has assumed the appearance of "Telegraph Hill," and I almost fancy that I am really once more in the Bay City; and what makes it appear more so is, that occasionally one of the Montgomery street gentry may be seen, whose awkward and ridiculous gait betrays that he belongs to the monkey specie. With a hat of the latest fashion, which our little boys would be ashamed of to wear, a neck as thick as that of a pelican, adorned with a little bit of a blue ribbon, and the half part of a pair of broken spectacles to answer the purpose of a magnifier, and a little cane to support his delicate and feeble frame when in locomotion, he may be seen propelling along on tip-toe to the amusement of all good and sensible citizens. The above is one benefit of the railroad. Look out for them up your way. I am informed that Colfax is full of them. You didn't know we had a military company (?) But we have, and a high old company at that—the members look like the "tars" under the command of the "Old Bear," and one of the officers reminds me of that sly old fox, Cardinal Richelieu, who, with his great big sword, would have made a general cutting and slashing all around; if he'd only had strength enough. The company numbers some fifty men, and with a *good deal* more practice and discipline would be an honor to our town and State. Thank God! the war is over. But we should not forget the old maxim: "In time of peace prepare for war." We have much to do yet. "The Bold Fenian Boy" and the "Wearing of the Green," are defiantly proclaimed to the ears of the English nobility. The German press is bidding them a God-speed. It says: "The enemy of the lamented President Lincoln, is the enemy of all working classes in Europe. The sooner the iron is struck the better." But it must be hot first, and Pat is already asking with a tear in his eye: "And sure are ye lavin' us Arrah-na-Pougue?" The long yearned for day will dawn ere long, and when it does (?) there must not be a stone remain unmoved in any city throughout the Old World. Then, and not until then, will they comprehend how dearly we love our Republican Government. A new energy is being manifested among "ye prospectors." The fact that the Morning Star has cleaned up one-hundred and sixty ounces, has set everybody wild. It is now beyond doubt that the channel of the celebrated North Star has crossed Indian Cañon, at some unknown period. Many companies have cleaned out the old tunnels and will drive them ahead with fresh vigor—new shafts are also being sunk—and with these bright prospects before us, our citizens may well congratulate themselves. "Ye smarty" had better "stand to their glasses steady." The "wild-cat" of Silverland is, to use a common and very expressive phrase: "Play'd out." Our people, including your cotemporary, have had quite enough of that abominable, desolate, sagebrush and alkali country. We would have been a good many dollars better off if we had expended that money on our own hills. The same hint might be taken by the people of Gold Run and Dutch Flat. I have procured a bottle of febrifuge and shall use it whenever I get a nervous attack; I gnash my teeth, make an awkward bow, and with a smile, borrowed from the Israelite who was trading with the "Merchant of Venice," salute: *Ye Editor pro-tem.* IKE.

A DESPERATE STAND.—A schooner Captain, who arrived at San Francisco from Mendocino county, on the 18th, gives the sequel of the killing of Adams by Hardgraves, a butcher, in Mendocino county, last week. Sheriff Lewis Worden and Deputy pursued Hardgraves into the woods and brought him to bay. He swore that he would never be taken alive, and they shot him down. Although mortally wounded he managed to rise and discharge his revolver several times, killing both Sheriff and Deputy. —*Bee.*

Lewis M. Worden, the Sheriff spoken of above, was for a long time a resident of this county, and was the first, with his brother and Mr. Clark, to start a stage line from Auburn to Yankee Jims. He resided some years at Iowa Hill, from which place he moved to Mendocino, where he was elected Sheriff last year. He had many warm friends, and no one deserved them more.

KILLED.—A correspondent of the Marysville *Appeal* writing from Eaglesville, Yuba county, says while Messrs. Hiram Rollins and Jas. Miller were sleeping in a house at Eagleville, in this county, on the 13th inst.—the night of the wind storm—a large sugar-pine tree fell across the cabin, killing Hiram Rollins instantly. His body was mashed completely into the ground, and could not be got out until the next morning, on account of the terrible gale that was blowing at that time. Mr. Miller escaped uninjured, although badly scared, his feet being only two feet from where the tree struck.

SOME sentimental writer says that "the wind is a natural musician, and makes a mourning harp of the pines." That's all very well; but we prefer something lively, and can very well dispense with the services of a musician who pulls your house down or takes out your hair in order to be appreciated.

CLAIM SOLD.—We learn that the Eastern Company, at Meadow Lake district, have effected a sale of nine hundred feet of their claim to a Mr. Davis, of San Francisco, for twelve thousand dollars. The condition of the sale is, that the money must be paid within one month.

P. CHRISTOPARSON, a captain of a schooner lying at the wharf at Sacramento, stole a coil of rope from the C. P. Company and was fined in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for his naughty conduct. Dear rope that. The *Bee* is responsible for this item.

THE San Francisco *Examiner* says "an editor is nobody unless he is abused." Were we as well paid as we are abused, we'd soon be rich. We must be somebody, according to that fellow's standard. Ahem!

REFUSES TO ENROLL THEIR NAMES.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives, we learn, has, by his refusal to enroll the names of persons elected to Congress in the late rebellious States put a quietus upon all speculation as to whether they will be allowed to take their seats or not. The *Enterprise* in speaking of this matter says that "a dispatch from New York under date of November 14th, says: The *Times'* Washington special says McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, will not enter the names of those elected to Congress from the late rebel States on the roll of the next House. This is an important announcement. During the past three months the question as to whether the Clerk would place the names of the newly-elected Southern Congressmen on the roll of the House, has been frequently referred to, and the fact that he has decided not to do so is significant. The Act of March 3rd, 1863, provides that "before the first meeting of the next Congress, and of every subsequent Congress, the Clerk of the next preceding House of Representatives shall make a roll of the representatives elect, and place the con the names of all persons, and of such only, whose credentials show that they were regularly elected, in accordance with the laws of their states respectively, or the laws of the United States." As the Representatives from the Southern States will bring these credentials, it has been generally as umed that the Clerk could refuse to enroll their names only on the assumption that the States from which they are elected are not in the Union, and that as Congress and the Executive have maintained that the Southern States have never been out of the Union, the Clerk would not attempt to decide differently. But the Clerk, in refusing to enroll the names of Southern members, has decided differently, and we doubt not has done so with the advice and consent of the Administration. Should this decision be adhered to, the Southern members will not be allowed to decide upon their right to seats in Congress. The question will be left entirely to the Representatives of the loyal States. The decision is all the more significant from the fact that at the first session of the last Congress the names of the Louisiana members were placed on the roll by the Clerk, it having been decided that it was the duty of the Clerk to enroll the names of all members having apparently authentic credentials, and that the question of the right of any member to his seat could not be raised until the House was organized. As remarked before, the refusal of the Clerk to enroll the names of Southern members for the next Congress, is doubtless a suggestion by the Administration, and may be attributed, we believe, to the rebellious spirit lately manifested by the Southern people."

STAGE ROBBERY.—The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of the 21st, publishes the following dispatch dated Stockton, 21st inst. It appears that highway robberies are fearfully on the increase in our State. Each one becoming more daring and sanguinary:

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, as the stage from San Andreas for Stockton was coming down, two disguised highwaymen on horseback came out of the bushes about half a mile this side of the North American House—one armed with a shot-gun and the other with a revolver—commanding the driver to stop the stage. The driver did not heed their request, but whipped his horses up, when the ruffians commenced firing. There were six passengers in the stage, five men and one lady. The first shot killed one of the passengers, named Everhardt, who was on the seat with the driver. He was sitting between the driver and a fellow passenger, who sat on the left side, from which the attack was made, being exposed to the entire firing—some six or eight shots. The passenger on the left hand side had a most remarkable escape, receiving only a painful wound in the left leg. The driver received a severe, though not dangerous wound in the forehead, which stunned him, but he held on to his horses and kept them going until one of them was brought down by a bullet, when three of the passengers jumped out of the stage. The robbers then beat a retreat without getting anything. Up to this hour they have not been arrested.

The Dead at Andersonville—An Official Report.

The report of Captain J. M. Moore, who was sent to Andersonville, Georgia, to mark the graves of Union prisoners for future identification, gives the following information:

"On the morning of the 26th of July, the work of identifying the graves, painting and lettering of head-boards, laying out walks and inclosing the cemetery was commenced, and on the evening of August 16th was completed, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned. The dead were found buried in trenches, on a site selected by the rebels for that purpose, about three hundred yards from the stockade. The trenches varied in length from fifty to one hundred and fifty yards. The bodies in the trenches were from two to three feet below the surface, and in several instances, where the rain had washed away the earth, but a few inches.

Additional earth was, however, thrown on the graves, making them of a still greater depth. So close were they buried, without coffins, or the ordinary clothing to cover their nakedness, that not more than twelve inches was allowed to each man; indeed the little tablets marking their resting place, measuring hardly ten inches in width, almost touched each other.

United States soldiers, while prisoners at Andersonville, had been detailed to inter their companions; and by a simple stake at the head of each grave, which bore a number corresponding with a similar numbered name upon the Andersonville hospital record, I was enabled to identify and mark with a neat tablet, similar to those in the cemeteries at Washington, the number, name, rank, regiment, etc., and date of death of twelve thousand four hundred and sixty-one graves, there being but four hundred and fifty-one which bore the inscription, 'Unknown U. S. Soldiers.'

Nothing has been destroyed. As our exhausted, emaciated and enfeebled soldiers left it, so it stands to-day, as a monument to an inhumanity unparalleled in the annals of war. How men could survive as well as they did in this pen, exposed to the rays of an almost tropical sun by day and drenching dews by night, without the slightest covering, is wonderful.

The ground is filled with holes, where they had burrowed in their efforts to shield themselves from the weather, and many a poor fellow, in endeavoring to protect himself in this manner, was smothered to death by the earth falling in upon him.

A very worthy man has been appointed superintendent of the grounds and cemetery, with instructions to allow no buildings or structures of whatever nature to be destroyed, particularly the stockade surrounding the prison pen."

THE weather for the last two or three days has been delightfully pleasant. Just such weather as we'd make.

DUTCH FLAT MARKETS.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY FRED. BURCKHALTER.

DUTCH FLAT, Nov. 24th, 1865.

The following prices are given upon strictly a cash basis, or satisfactory town acceptances:

FLOUR—Is very firm at $4 75 @ $5 00 per 100 lbs, with brisk sales.

BARLEY—We note a slight advance on account of late rains and bad roads. Good feed is selling at $2 25 @ $2 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—Badega and No. 1 Mission, $3 @ $3 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Mountain potatoes at $3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

WHEAT, per one hundred pounds, $3 @ $3 50.

BACON—Extra clear Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs $22 50 @ $25 00.

HAMS—₱ lb 30 @ 32 cents.

SUGAR, Crushed, Circle A, ₱ bbl., 18½ cents ₱ lb

" " ₱ ½ bbl. 19@19½ ₱ lb

ISLAND do ₱ ½ bbl. as per quality, 14 @ 15½ ₱ lb

BUTTER, per keg, as per quality, 45 @ 55 cents ₱ lb

DRIED APPLES, ₱ ½ bbl., strictly No. 1, 18½ ₱ lb

DRIED PEACHES, ₱ 100 lb California No. 1, 17 ₱ lb

CANDLES, ₱ box, $6 00 @ 6 25

KEROSENE OIL—In this article there has been a material decline, and prospects are that it will soon reach its legitimate price—now selling at $6 50 ₱ tin of 5 gallons, and retailing at $1 50 per gallon.

STEEL, Pick and Drill, by the bar, ₱ lb 22 @ 22½ cents.

Lebanon Mining Company, Prospect Hill, Placer County.

NOTICE.—There is delinquent upon the following described stock of the above named Company, on account of assessments, levied August 24th, 1865, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Am't.
Henry Steinburg	101	5	$15 00
Same	102	5	15 00
Same	103	5	15 00
Same	104	5	15 00
Same	105	5	15 00
Same	106	2	6 00
Samuel Zehner	113	2	6 00
H. B. Heator	112	4	12 00
		2	6 00

And in accordance with the laws of the State of California and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on 27th day of April, 1865, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in United States gold coin, in front of the mouth of the tunnel on Prospect Hill, Placer county, on the 4th day of December, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to pay said delinquent assessments, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

H. D. KELLER, Secretary.

November 15th, 1865.

Union Gold and Silver Mining Company, Excelsior District, Nevada County.

NOTICE.—There is delinquent upon the following described stock of the above-named company, on account of assessments levied August 14th, 1865, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Am't.
S Jones	not issued	5	$ 5 00
Wm Pinneman	47	1.5	1 00
"	48	1	1 00
"	49	1	1 00
"	50	1	1 00
B H Bartlett	80	5	5 00
J D Hilton	"	10	10 00
J Robinson	"	10	10 00
O Freeman	68	10	10 00
		22	2 50

And in accordance with the laws of the State of California, and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the 9th day of November, 1865, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in United States gold coin, in front of the office of the company, in Dutch Flat, Placer county, on the 29th day of November, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to pay said, delinquent assessments, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

Nov11dtd E. B. BOUAT, Secretary.

JUST RECEIVED!

DR. D. W. STRONG,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

HAS JUST RECEIVED AT THE DUTCH FLAT Drug Store, a large and well selected stock of FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
ESSENTIAL OILS,
ECLECTIC AND PATENT MEDICINES,
TRUSSES,
SUSPENSARIES,
HAIR OILS,
PERFUMERY,
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
STATIONERY,
PINE CIGARS,
TOBACCO, etc. etc.

Also:

WHITE LEAD,
PAINT OILS,
GLASS, PUTTY,
VARNISHES and
TURPENTINE.

Besides a large assortment of COAL OIL, Lamps, and Kerosene Lamp Chimneys.

All of which will be disposed of

Cheap for Cash.

Cheaper than any other establishment in the county.

All the goods are of the best quality, and have been selected with the greatest care, and purchasers can therefore rely upon obtaining a good article at a less price than a poor article would be sold for elsewhere. CALL AND SEE.

Family Groceries.

Of the choicest quality, such as cannot be found at another place in town, for ready cash.

In connection with the above I intend keeping on hand at all times a good assortment of

Fine Watches and Jewelry,

Which will be sold at lower prices than can be bought elsewhere in the State.

A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.

WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURERS, No. 412 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Mining Companies, and others using rope, are informed that Wire Rope is Stronger, More Durable and Very Much Cheaper than any other Kind of Rope, and it is not affected by atmospheric changes. We manufacture of every length and size.

Round Wire Rope,

Of IRON and STEEL, for hoisting purposes, Ferry Ropes and Derrick Guys.

Steel Wire Rope.

For Small Gear, for DERRICK FALL ROPES, very Durable and Light, with Suitable Blocks.

Flat Wire Rope,

For Hoisting from mines. Small sizes for Pump Belts. GALVANIZED IRON WIRE ROPE, for Stays and Guys. IRON AND COPPER WIRE CORD, for Hanging Window Sashes—Signal Cords, etc.

☞ And would refer to the many Companies who are using our Ropes, throughout California and the adjoining States. List of prices, with strengths, &c., forwarded on application to the manufacturers.

Oct5-6m1s

PLACER BREWERY.

Corner of Main and Sacramento Streets.

FRED. GROHS ..... PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR DESIRES TO INFORM THE public that he continues to brew

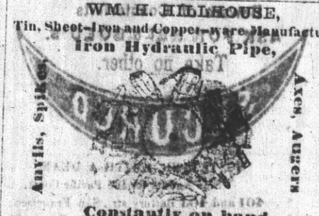
Lager Beer of the Best Quality,

which he will furnish to the trade at the lowest rates.

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,

Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper-ware Manufacturer

Iron Hydraulic Pipe,



Constantly on hand.

Main Street, Dutch Flat.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD ASSORTMENT of

Hardware, Tin Ware, Stoves, Pumps, Rope, Lead Pipe, Iron and Steel, Borax, Horse-shoe Nails, Saw Irons, Carpenters' Tools.

Together with many other articles, too numerous to mention, which he is prepared to sell at very low prices.

Iron Hydraulic Pipe

Made to Order, and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All work in my line done with neatness and dispatch.

apr15-tf

NOTICE

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Excelsior Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Co., Excelsior District, Nevada county, will be held on the 4th day of December, 1865, at the Company's office in Dutch Flat. A full attendance is requested.

By Order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN MEYER, Sec'y.

The above meeting is postponed till Monday, December 11th, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

J. MEYER, Sec'y.

WOOD AND COAL FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SPRUCE, OAK AND PINE WOOD, delivered in quantities to suit purchasers. Also on hand about

1000 Bushels of Charcoal,

Which will be sold on reasonable terms. All orders left with O. N. SWIFT, at the Drug Store, will receive prompt attention.

jy1 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLIVE LODGE, No. 81, I. O. O. F., hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

W. H. KEELER, Rec. Sec'y. JOHN H. BOKE, N. G.

jy1

LEBANON CHAPTER, No. 17, R. A. M., meets at their hall in Iowa Hill every Thursday on or preceding the full moon of each month.

Companions in good standing are fraternally invited to visit.

W. D. LAWRENCE, Sec'y. [jy1] J. H. NEFF, H. P.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Union Church.—There will be preaching at the Union Church to-morrow at half-past ten o'clock, A. M., and half-past seven o'clock, P. M., by Rev. J. A. Johnson.

Sabbath School at the Union Church at half-past one o'clock, P. M.

M. E. Church.—Preaching every Sunday at half-past ten, A. M., and at seven, P. M. SEATS FREE.

Sabbath School at the Church at half-past one o'clock, P. M.

N. H. PECK, PASTOR.

FOR SALE

A Steam Engine Eight and a half inch bore and 36 inch stroke, two boilers 34 inches in diameter and 20 feet long. Mule Saw and Saw Mill irons complete. Will be sold cheap for cash. Address

M. PLEASANT SAW MILL CO.,

Oct. 24, 1865. no4-3 Iowa Hill.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET DUTCH FLAT.

J. H. LAKAMP respectfully announces to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity that he has recently returned from San Francisco where he purchased an excellent assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods!

Of a most superior quality and make, which he is prepared to sell at low prices, viz:

Silk, Marino, and Shaker Flannel Undershirts, Drawers and Hose,

Davis & Jones' Patent White Shirts,

Handkerchiefs, Neckties, and Collars.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

For Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children.

The assortment in this department is the largest and best to be found in town, consisting of the finest dress boots and shoes, with a large stock of

Miners' Guns and Leather Boots,

Of the best quality and make. Persons in want of articles in my line are invited to call and examine the stock. no4-tf

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES!

CONTINUE RIGHT!

AT BURCKHALTER'S.

CROCKERY AND EARTHENWARE,

TIN AND WOODWARE,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS AND BURNERS.

A large assortment of the latest improved patterns, at

BURCKHALTER'S.

KEROSENE OIL,

Lard Oil,

Machine Oil,

Neat's-foot Oil

and Boiled Oils.

A large stock from fresh importations at

BURCKHALTER'S.

CIGARS & TOBACCO!

Continue to receive regular invoices of the best CIGARS from the East, and the most favorite brands of

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco

TO WHICH

the attention of dealers as well as consumers is invited

BURCKHALTER, appreciating friends now offer

The Largest Assortment

—OF—

Family, Miners and Hotel Supplies, outside of Sacramento, at Prices that Defy Competition!

His Stock consists of

Family,
Miners,
Hotel,

GROCERIES, AND PROVISIONS,

together with a large assortment of

HARDWARE,
CHAINS,
BOLTS,
DRILLS,
PICK,
AND STEEL,

For Mills and Miners.

LIQUORS, LIQUORS!

The assortment of fine

Old Brandies,
Wines,
Whiskey,
Syrups, &c., &c.,

Is acknowledged the best in the County. Saloons and first buyers would do well to call and examine my stock before sending down below or buying elsewhere, as my facilities enable me to offer articles in this line at

Unprecedented Low Figures

AT BURCKHALTER'S.

C. A. RICHARDSON

Dealer in

Cigars, Tobacco, Fresh Fruits, Confectionery, and assorted Nick Nacks,

MAIN STREET, GOLD RUN, PLACER COUNTY.

In connection with the above business, the proprietor has opened a

BARBER SHOP,

Where persons can avail themselves of the luxuries of a good shave at their convenience. oc28-tf

AWAKE, YE SONS OF DARKNESS!

WE call the attention of the Merchants of Dutch Flat and its vicinity to the following program, which will be carried out, rain or shine, and that is, to sell goods Cheap. We offer the finest selected stock of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

CHANDELIERS, GLOBES, WICKS, Etc.,

Also,

Petroleum, Sperm, Lard, Polar, and other Oils.

PARAFFINE MACHINERY OIL!

Which is superior to anything ever introduced for lubricating purposes. Engineers would do well to give it a trial.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

COAL OIL COOKING STOVES!

For simplicity, Economy, and Perfection of operation they are unrivalled!

☞ Give us one Chance.

DELL, CRANNA & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers,

511½ and 513 Front Street, San Francisco.

B. F. MOORE, BANKER,

(SUCCESSOR TO HILL & ALLEN,)

GOLD RUN AND DUTCH FLAT.

Will attend to collections; procure Eastern and European exchanges, drawn by Wells, Fargo & Co., or others.

General or Special Deposits received, and transact a general banking business.

Having an assay office connected with the Dutch Flat branch, I am enabled to test every quality of Gold Dust and pay the highest relative prices.

Also agent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, Pioneer Stage Co., and Phœnix (of Hartford) Insurance Co. apr8-3m

WM. H. KEELER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE WATER OFFICE,

HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM SAN FRANCISCO with a superb assortment of Watches and Jewelry which he offers at San Francisco prices and charges

Watches and Chronometers

Repaired and regulated at the shortest notice and in a scientific manner. Orders received for the manufacture of

Gold and Silver Wire.

And all other articles in his line furnished at prices to suit the times. oc21-tf

CALIFORNIANS

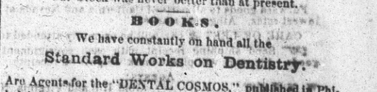
should test the merits of DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. While it is highly palatable as a beverage, it is unequalled as a tonic and invigorator. In the pursuit of fortune at the mines, many persons are exposed to the attacks of complaints of the digestive organs, and various kinds of fever. It is the very article that has so long been in demand in the mines. Its daily use will restore the tone of a deranged stomach, impart fresh vitality to the digestive functions, and cheer the spirits. Yet the Bitters is the safest of all stimulants for the miner who is exposed to hot and dry, wet and cold, be certain to obtain a supply of the genuine Hostetter Bitter, and he will find it a certain safeguard to health. [je17 1m

HOPE FOR THE AFFLICTED.—In another part of this paper will be found the advertisement of the celebrated Institute established by Dr. J. C. Young, in 1850. In this age of deceit and charlatanism it is a boon to the suffering to point out to them where they are sure of obtaining the wished for relief and cure. Under the care of the skillful Doctor the sick and troubled can divest themselves of their burdens of pain; lay aside their cross, and secure health and happiness. If you are sick or in trouble, do not hesitate. Read the advertisement and follow the advice. Do not forget the number nor the manner of directing your letters. Consultation Office, 540, Washington street, San Francisco. A may5-3m

Medical Advice.—DR. WM. K. DOHERTY'S Medical and Surgical Institute is becoming a *sine qua non* to the welfare of our State and health of our citizens; and his rapidly spreading reputation, although it may excite surprise, is but the signal of skill, and follows as the natural result of which it is raised. We are personally acquainted with gentlemen who had suffered for years under chronic disease, and who had taken advantage of every available means that promised relief, but without success, until they called upon Dr. Doherty who, in an incredibly short space of time, has given them entire relief. It is gratifying to announce this fact, because the Dr. is a gentleman who seeks, not by defamation of others, to establish his reputation or ruin of another's fame. The Doctor conducts his own Institute in such a manner that must be gratifying to all his patients. He examines, advises, and recommends without charge, and the patient, after hearing his terms for treatment, can accept or reject at pleasure. In no case does the Doctor make a charge, unless he effects a cure. This he is able to do, because he feels the confidence which long experience has given, and no doubt the consolation which appertains in that connection. Persons afflicted with either acute or chronic disease, would do well to consult the Doctor; at all events, it can do no harm, as for consultation he asks no fee; nor does he insist on obedience to his advice unless the patient places himself under his care. His offices are on Sacramento street, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship office.—*S. F. News.*

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

R. H. McDONALD, J. C. SPENCER.



R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Corner of Sansome and Pine
Streets, San Francisco.

IMPORTING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Sacramento and San Francisco.

139 J street. Cor. Sansome and Pine sts. 139 J street.

We most respectfully invite the attention of

DRUGGISTS, DENTISTS, PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, MERCHANTS, MILLMEN, ASSAYERS, BREWERS, SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS and others,

To our well-assorted stock of articles in their line of business:

Drugs and Medecines,	Herbs and Fluid Extracts,
Paints and Oils,	Corks, every variety,
Dental Goods,	Acids,
Surgical Instruments,	Marble Dust,
Elastic Stockings,	Plaster,
Trusses and Supporters,	Blue Stone,
Druggists' Glassware,	Sal. Ammoniac,
Irish Moss,	Copperas,
Leeches,	Retorts and Crucibles,

Together with a complete Assortment in the Drug line.

Our Senior Partner is now residing at the East, giving his personal attention to the purchasing and shipping of supplies. We are thereby enabled to furnish goods of the First Quality at Very Low Prices. We will not be undersold by any house in California.

We would respectfully solicit those dealing in our line to examine and price our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.
oc21-y Sacramento and San Francisco.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.
SACRAMENTO
—AND—
SAN FRANCISCO.
Importers of
DENTAL AND SURGICAL
INSTRUMENTS,

Teeth, Gold Foil, Forceps of all kinds, Dental Cases, all sizes, with and without Instrument; Vulcanizers, and all Materials for doing Vulcanite Work; Burrs, Drills and Excavators; Anatomical Preparations.

IN SHORT, EVERYTHING USED BY THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

Our Stock was never better than at present.

BOOKS.

We have constantly on hand all the

Standard Works on Dentistry.

Are Agents for the "DENTAL COSMOS," published in Philadelphia, which is the best monthly work on Dentistry published.

The Dental profession can rely upon having their orders filled in the best possible manner and with dispatch.

R. H. McDONLD & CO.,
oc21-y Sacramento and San Francisco.

HARNESS,

$25 to $350 per set.

SADDLES

$5 to $100 each.

BRIDLES,

AT

HYDE & McCLENNEN'S,

227 Montgomery Street,

RUSS BLOCK,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ALSO

a splendid assortment

OF

SADDLERY GOODS,

AT PRICES

25 Per Cent. Less than any House on the Pacific Coast.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

at a commission.

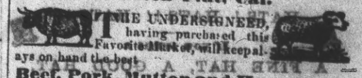
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT

made to Livery Stables. jy1 3m

PLACER BUTCHER SHOP

Corner of Sacramento and Main streets,

Dutch Flat, Cal.



THE UNDERSIGNED, having purchased this Favorite Butcher, will keep always on hand the best

Beef, Pork, Mutton and Home-made Sausage,

Which will be supplied to customers at the lowest market rates. Every accommodation guaranteed to the public.

April 8, 1865. apr8 CONRAD ROTH.

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

UNION COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

D. L. ALLEN	Township No. 1
G. D. ALDRICH	Township No. 2
WM. SEXTON	Township No. 3
E. B. BOUST	Township No. 4
A. G. READ	Township No. 5
E. D. BURT	Township No. 6
M. H. POWER	Township No. 7
H. L. KILBURN	Township No. 8
J. T. KINCAID	Township No. 9
M. WALDRON	Township No. 10
M. C. WINCHESTER	County at Large.
JAMES R. HALE	County at Large
N. W. BLANCHARD	County at Large.

LETTER FROM SACRAMENTO.

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 23, 1865.

FRIEND BOUST:—As I intend remaining here a couple of months, and probably during the session of the legislature, I thought an occasional letter would not be unacceptable to your readers. Old Boreas has preceded the Solons with an intention, doubtless, of testing his *windy* capacity ere coming in contact with that *gaseous Ass*-emblage. The various members elect of either house are dropping in slowly; endeavoring to obtain such information as may benefit them for future action. The several positions, such as clerks, porters, etc., are not in want of applicants. This war of ours has given birth to patriots by the score, and they are willing to immolate themselves on the altars of their country, at the rate of eight dollars a day—stealings included. Among the names of those who are animated by such sentiments I find Wm. A. Seikirk and F. B. Higgins, of your county, candidates for Secretary of the Senate, and Hon. John Yule, for Speaker of the Assembly. The latter gentleman's chance I think good, but as there is no certainty in politics I shall not risk an opinion as to the success of either of them. I am sorry there are not as many offices as candidates.

Indications would lead one to believe that a stormy and exciting session was at hand. The Stockton Asaylum, Currency, Registry law, and Senatorial election will make it rather warm; added to which, the wires will have to be laid for the next general election.

It is rumored that Sargent intends taking stock in the organization of the Legislature.—If so, it will surely defeat him for United States Senator. It is an unwise and impolitic move, and one that certainly reflects no credit on his judgment. From disaffection in the Union party of San Francisco, another Copperhead will doubtless be elected to fill the vacancy of Reddington, who has been enjoying himself in Europe, and whose resignation was lately tendered to the Governor. The city is *looking up*; high grade is the order of the day. Floods are to be numbered with the things that were, and earthquakes have no terror for us here. A grand Masonic ball and dedication is to come off on the 13th of December, and judging from the preparations, it will be the feature of the season, for there is Wisdom to contrive a good time, Strength to keep it going, and Beauty to adorn it—provided your correspondent does not leave.

Yours, P.

CHEMISTRY.—Dr. J. Rowell, lately delivered a lecture at Dashaway Hall, San Francisco, in which he told his audience that "oxygen was the most active of all elements, and while it was indispensable to life, was also a destroyer. He explained how it seized upon and destroyed other elements, and how it performed its work. He said that it had been a subject which he had investigated with a great deal of attention, during the past ten years, and he had discovered that in a stage of collapse—such as persons who have the cholera fall into, just previous to death—the administration of oxygen would reanimate the patient, and restore in a partial manner the system. By the inhalation of oxygen, a person could become as drunk as a lord; and he did not doubt before long there would be oxygen saloons on the street corners, instead of the present gin saloons; and the intoxicating principle would be sold by the bag, instead of the glass. The lecture was replete with facts of general interest, while the manner of the lecturer was very happy. He occupied the attention of the audience for one hour, and promised to continue the subject at some future time.

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.—This popular and really deserving troupe are advertised to perform at the Theater on Monday evening next. It is needless for us to say anything in commendation of the members of this Company, they having performed throughout the State with unprecedented success. Lew Rattler's performance alone is worth the admission fee, 75 cents. After the performance the Company will furnish music for a social dance, free.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—W. A. Selkirk, so long and favorably known as he editor of the *Stars and Stripes*, delivered his valedictory on Wednesday last. Selkirk, we grieve to lose you; may your path be strewn with flowers and money flow into your pockets by the bushel. Mr. W. J. Begga succeeds Mr. Selkirk. He is an old hand at the business, and likely to keep up the interest of the paper.

HEDGING A WITNESS.—The San Andreas *Register* says:

At the time of the county seat election some two and a half years ago, there lived a man at Mokelumne Hill, and he lives there still, who is a mechanic, and a very ingenious man, capable of making a skeleton key for a safe or any other ingenious work. When it was found necessary to obtain the returns of the vote from the Clerk's office in order to add a thousand votes to defeat San Andreas, this man was applied to to make a false key to the Clerk's office. The key of the office was in the open door, and was taken therefrom by parties on the outside, while parties on the inside attracted the attention of the deputy clerk. It was taken to this ingenious man, who took the impression of the key in putty, from which he made a skeleton key which was used in getting into the office, the original being returned to its place in the door. Just before the trial came off at Sacramento on the 2d of this month, it was ascertained that this "ingenious man" would, if put upon the stand tell the whole truth in regard to the transaction, but that he preferred not to be obliged to do so. He was then taken by parties at the Hill and put down a shaft near town, where he was kept for nine days, or until the trial was over, when he again made his appearance.

GOES DOWN.—The sharps in San Francisco who had possessed themselves of all the kerosene oil in market and run the price of that article up to $1.90 per gallon, got pinched for money and sold 19,000 gallons at $1.70. Good, sweet 'em right. Other people want light, but can't afford it at such ruinous rates.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

"ENTER INTO HIS GATES WITH THANKSGIVING AND INTO HIS COURTS WITH PRAISE."

In obedience to the time-honored belief of our fathers, that States, as well as individuals, should publicly acknowledge the Supremacy of Divine Power, and in accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, I do hereby appoint Thursday, the 7th day of December next, as a day when the people of California may unite with the people of her sister States in public Thanksgivings to the Great Ruler of the Universe.

Let that day be set apart throughout our borders for religious exercises in our churches, and social festivities in our homes; for upon no occasion, since the foundation of the Republic, has there been so much reason to recognize the hand of God in our concerns.

While other lands have been scourged with epidemic disease, we have enjoyed during the year the unmeasured blessings of health.

Our schools and seminaries of learning are in a flourishing condition.

Our mines are still yielding of their abundance; our harvests have been plenteous; and all our industrial pursuits have prospered in an unusual degree.

But above all, and more than all, we have reason to rejoice that peace has been restored to our beloved country. The deluge of blood through which, for four years, the Nation's flag was carried, has been stayed by an Almighty hand. The black cloud of war and desolation has been lifted, and Victory appears inscribed in letters of living light upon its silver lining, to gladden the hearts of an earnest, humane and Christian people.

The war for the Union has culminated in the triumph of liberal principles, and the complete vindication of constitutional authority.

Slavery has been destroyed in the conflict of arms, and under the blessing of God the Republic is once more united upon the basis of equal and exact justice to all its citizens.

Let us, then, mingle with our thanksgivings such acts of kindness to the friendless, and such words of sympathy to those who may be in distress, as shall testify an humble and grateful spirit in the midst of our boundless blessings.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, at Sacramento, this tenth day of November, A. D. 1865.

L. S.

FRED'K F. LOW,
Governor of California.

Attest: B. B. REDDING,
Secretary of State.

WM. DONNELLY, who was discharged from service about three months since, celebrated his leave of the army by a big drunk, during which he found a horse in San Francisco which he rode off, for which he was tried for grand larceny. Under the circumstances he was acquitted, but cautioned not to find any more bridles.

VOLUNTEERS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.—Major General Halleck has received orders from the War Department to muster out all the volunteers on the Pacific coast, as we learn from the *Bulletin*; as many as possible immediately, the remainder on the arrival of the last battalion of the Fourteenth United States Infantry. And by telegram October 10th, Major General Pope, Commanding the Department of Missouri, was directed to order all California Volunteers in New Mexico to their State at once, for muster out; also to receive as soon as possible all New Mexican Volunteers, one regiment thereof to be mustered out immediately, the remainder on the arrival of certain regular troops.

A TRAVELING Methodist minister, wishing to exemplify to his auditors a lesson of perseverance in well doing, once compared the true Christian to an opossum hanging by the tail to the summit of a tempest-tossed oak. "Yes, my beloved brethren," said he, "take that for your model. The wind whose violence may tear you from the tree of the Gospel on which you rely for your salvation, is composed of the corrupt atmosphere of the world, the flesh, and the devil. Don't let go! Hold on like the 'possum in a storm! If the hind feet of your passions give way, hold on by the fore feet of your conscience; but if that support fails you, there is one final means of catching hold, which will be the anchor of your salvation, and by means of which you may rejoin those saints in heaven who persevered to the very end—hold on, like the 'possum, by your tail!"

DIED.

In Dutch Flat, November 21st, 1865, CHARLES HENRY, youngest son of John and Mary Peters, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Arrival at the NATIONAL HOTEL.

During the week ending Nov. 25, 1865.

Henry Eppison, Rail Road
Joe Langdon, Auburn
T Rudleston, Donner Lake
C Oler, " "
S Towers, " "
M McConnel, Oroville
M Underwood, " "
Joseph Durone, Summit city
G Ravis, " "
M Martin, " "
J H Morrison, " "
J C Brown, Summit
M Freschute & 2 child
J H Bradley, " "
M Edmonds, Virginia
T Gough, Little York
T Haley " "
D M Harber, " "
J McClure, Towle's Mill
J Haney, Town
Fred Ulph, C P R R
A Conklin, " "
W Quinton, " "
W Manor, " "
H Baker, " "
J Coleman, " "
N Daniels, Blue Canon
H H Gray " "
W Parks, " "
W Cosgrove, " "
W Doan, " "
J Carlan, " "
M Dealer, " "
J H Smith, " "
L D Brown, " "
W H Smith, " "
C E Smith, Gold Run
J H Flack, Summit City
W Smithwick, Texas Diggings
O D Kinsley, " "
J P Hamilton, " "
Cora F Smith, " "
W Reinander, " "
M Arrette, " "
J Dane, Liberty Hill
W Gilbey, Woodworth's stat
W Woodworth, " "
S D Howard, Idaho
W Howard, " "
O Howard, " "
A Kitchen, " "
F Peels, " "

C R Hogue, Auburn
C Montpleasure, Idaho
H Smith, C P R R
W Hatch, Colfax
R G Morris, Gold Run
M Dolan, C P R R
J Aiken, Aiken's Hill
L E Deane, " "
L Whiting, C P R R
M Switcher, " "
R H Redman " "
Thursbain & 2 boys Virginia
P Burk
J Smith, " "
S Brown, " "
J Carlas, " "
J Tam, " "
A Gallaway, Red Dog
J Buck, Gold Run
S Judkins, " "
A Shoemaker, Colfax
W Hennessee, C P R R
M Sanor, " "
S Ryon, " "
J Harman, " "
M Alen, " "
M Quinlan, " "
Mr Covan, Lost Camp
W A Morrison, Summit city
S Ross, Nevada
J Frank, " "
P Sears, Gold Run
Y Short, " "
Mr Dunn, " "
J Kinsley, " "
S Parks, " "
A Johnson, " "
M Dever, " "
Y Lace, " "
A Black, Downieville
D Martin, " "
Wm Lee, Forest City
C Coomer, " "
J Namar, " "
S Dewey, Donner Lake
W Zimmerman, Steep Holl
W A Lewis, " "
S Franor, " "
W Fitzgerald, Gold Run
J S Levell, " "
M Armstrong, " "

LOCOMOTIVE EXHIBITION!

Mr. D. Shankland will exhibit his

Improvement on Locomotive Drive-Wheels

To the citizens of Dutch Flat, on Saturday evening, November 25th, in the building opposite the Express Office, and at

Gold Run, on Wednesday, Nov. 29th.

This improvement illustrates the principal of an increased grade. The locomotive being able to carry a train up an ascent of one thousand feet to the mile.

Admission.....50 cents

Excelsior Gold and Silver Mining Company, Excelsior District, Nevada Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of the above named Company, held at the office of the company at Dutch Flat, on the nineteenth day of November, 1865, an assessment of 40cen cents per share, was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable to the Secretary at his office in Dutch Flat, Placer county, California, in United States gold and silver coin. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 19th day of December, 1865, will be advertised as delinquent, and unless payment be made before, will be sold on the 4th day of January, 1866, to pay the delinquent assessments together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

JOHN MEYER, Secretary.

Nov. 21, 1865. 1m

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.

COMPETITION DEFIED!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

ADLER & HUDEPOHL,

STONE STORE, Main Street, Dutch Flat.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM SAN FRANCISCO where they purchased a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

FURNISHING GOODS,

Would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place, to their large Assortment. They are determined not to be undersold, and will endeavor to keep

THE BEST GOODS

That can be obtained in the market, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC. They have at present every description of

FANCY DRY GOODS, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!

Call and examine for yourselves. Our MOTTO is to PLEASE. apr 29-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

CORNER OF STOCKTON AND MAIN STREETS.

L. WURSBURG & BRO.

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE of Dutch Flat and neighboring places that they are prepared to open their fine assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry-Goods,

At the corner of Main and Stockton streets, two doors above the Dutch Flat Hotel, where they invite all, especially the Ladies, to call and examine their really superi stock of

Ladies' Furnishing Goods,

Together with an excellent stock of Gentlemen's Goods,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Of every description, and of the latest styles, cheap.

☞ Call in at the *New Store*. my13tf

SAN FRANCISCO STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS MOST RESPECTFULLY INform the citizens Dutch of Flat and vicinity that they have opened their Store, two doors above Burckhalter's store, and herewith solicit a share of patronage.

Our Store will always be found well stocked with the choicest brands of

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Fine French Brandies, Wines and Domestic Liquors;

Case Liquors of all descriptions;
Crockery and Glass-ware;
Kerosene and Kerosene Lamps;

A good assortment of

Wall Paper, Window Shades, etc.,

Besides a large assortment of all kinds of

Fancy Goods, Stationery, etc.

We shall endeavor to conduct our business so as to please and satisfy our patrons in every manner, and while our business shall be guided by the motto of

"Quick Sales and Small Profits,"

we expect to share the patronage of the public.

☞ Please give us a call.

A. FRANKLIN & CO.

Dutch Flat, June 24, 1865. tf

BOOKS, STATIONARY, CIGARS,

—AT THE—

POSTOFFICE NEWS DEPOT.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE interest of his former partner, Mr. Gross, has just returned from San Francisco where he purchased a full assortment of the

Best Havana Cigars,
Finest Chewing Tobacco,
Genuine Meerschaum Pipes,

School and Miscellaneous Books,

Blank Books and stationary,

Of every description and price. A very excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, and Gold Pens,

Together with a fine supply of

Toilette Articles, Perfumes, Etc.,

all of which he is prepared to sell at prices that defy competition—for cash. Give me a call in your wanderings.

JOHN H. BOKE.

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

UNDER MASONIC HALL,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT, CALIFORNIA.

THANKFUL FOR THE PATRONAGE HERETOfore bestowed upon him, respectfully announces that he continues to keep on hand a full assortment of

Family and Miners' Groceries,

Can and Preserved Fruits,

Oysters, Lobsers and Sardines,

Fresh Vegetables, all kinds,

Powder, Fuse and Nails,

Crockery, Earthen and Tinware.

With every other article for family use, which he is prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. Every accommodation afforded to customers.

my27tf G. S. MAKER.

MASON & WHITE,

GOLD RUN, PLACER COUNTY,

Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Have just opened a fine stock of

Ladies Dress Goods and Trimmings,

Calicos, Sheetings,

BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING,

MATRASSES, &c.

And we would call attention to our stock of

Groceries,

Provisions,

Hardware,

Cutlery, Liquors,

TOBACCO, &c, &c..

Which we offer at very low figures for CASH.

We wish it distinctly understood that we have not adopted

A NEW PRINCIPLE

in our weights and measures, for we have taken pains to get those of a lawful standard at the commencement

☞ All goods we sell will be warranted and delivered free of charge. ☜

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY.

SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

HENRY RUNKLE.....PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABlished Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment.

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies

Always on hand. He is also prepared to furnish to families and miners every Saturday with

Fresh Brown Bread.

Persons wishing it fresh will please leave their orders.

jan19-v4-tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THEODORE SCHUBERT & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE BREWERY.

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS BY which they are enabled to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

Almost as low as they can be purchased in the stores, desire to inform the citizens of Dutch Flat and surrounding places that they will manufacture

Gents' Fine Dress Boots,

Of the best quality, and from $8 to $12, and

All Work Guaranteed.

We have received a lot of the New Patent Lasts, and gentlemen troubled with corns can have Boots made in such a manner as will secure them ease and comfort

REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, as usual.

☞ Those in want of anything in our line are hereby requested to call. my27tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BROOKS JUDD, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within ten month's from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, either at the law office of HALE & FELLOWS, corner of Court and Commercial streets, in the town of Auburn, or at my place of business in the village of Gold Run, Placer county.

WM. JUDD,
Administrator.

Oct. 21, 1865. M

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

DUTCH FLAT HOTEL.

Corner of Main and Stockton Streets.

THE Proprietor of this well established and First Class Hotel respectfully announces to the public generally that he has completed his arrangements whereby he is prepared to accommodate ALL who may favor him with a call with the best accommodations.

The Hotel Table,

Will constantly be supplied with the delicacies of the season, combining the game and fish of the mountains with the best fruit and vegetables of the valleys.

The Bedrooms

In this hotel are large and well ventilated, and particular attention pale to the bedding and bedrom furniture, and the general comfort of guests.

The Pioneer Company's Stages

Stop at this Hotel twice a day, on their way to and from Virginia City. The Proprietor tenders his thanks for the patronage heretofore conferred on the house and will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. my12 64-tf

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Main Street, Dutch Flat, California.

J. M. GAROUTTE.....PROPRIETOR

THE subscriber having leased the above establishment, respectfully announces to the public that he intends to keep the house in a manner which will warrant the satisfaction of those who may favor him with a call. Knowing the wants of the public he will keep the people supplied with the best viands. His accommodations are such that cannot fail to meet the demand of those who know the comforts of

Clean Beds and Well Aired Rooms.

Attending strictly to the management of the house personally he will endeavor to render ALL favoring him with their patronage, comfortable.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, being plastered throughout, and the rooms large and airy, will make it one of the most desirable houses to stop at the mountains. myl5-tf

HACKETT'S HOTEL,

Main Sleet, Gold Run, Pacer County.

HENRY HACKETT.....PROPRIETOR.

HAVING ALMOST COMPLETED HIS fine and commodious building which is in progress of being furnished entire with new and convenient furniture, the proprietor of the above named house is enabled to offer

BETTER ACCOMMODATIONS

to the traveling public than can be obtained elsewhere in the town, and from his long experience in catering to the wants of the public he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT

Being under the supervision of an experienced and accomplished cook patrons can rely upon having at all times the best the market affords.

THE BAR

Will be always stocked with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

THE ROOMS are large and airy and the beds and bedding clean and comfortable, making the establishment, when completed one of the best in the mountains.

In connection with the house the proprietor has fitted an excellent

Hay, Grain and Feed Stable,

for the use of Teamsters and the traveling public generally. se 16 tf.

GOLD RUN HOTEL,

Main street, Gold Run, Placer County.

GEORGE W. THORNE.....LESSEE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the entire interest in the above house, respectfully calls the attention of Travelers and Teamsters generally to the

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS

which he is prepared to offer them. The Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the Bar with the

Choicest Liquors and Cigars.

In connection with this first class house there is a well arranged

Livery, Feed Stable and Wagon Yard,

For Teams and Wagons. In this department the public can rely upon being served with efficient men and with the best accommodations. July8-tf

HERBERT'S EXCHANGE,

Three MILES ABOVE DUTCH FLAT.

JOHN L. HERBERT.....PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR RESPECTFULly informs the traveling public that he is prepared to accommodate all who favor him with a call, being determined to exert himself to the utmost to give his guests every satisfaction. Ample accommodations for Teamsters as well as the public generally. ap29v6y

ZERR'S STATION,

Nine MILES ABOVE DUTCH FLAT.

THOMAS LEWIS.....PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR RESPECTFULly announces to his friends and the traveling public generally that he has purchased this well known Stage Station which he intends hereafter to keep in a style unsurpassed by any house in the mountains.

TEAMSTERS AND TRAVELERS!

Can rely upon receiving every attention and accommodation and pleasure parties from Dutch Flat will always be furnished with the best house affords. je3 tf

CRYSTAL LAKE HOUSE.

Nineteen Miles above Dutch Flat.

HENRY POLLEY.....PROPRIETOR.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO INform the traveling public that he is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call. Excellent facilities are provided for

TEAMSTERS AND TRAVELERS,

Having HAY and GRAIN, and a large COMMODIOUS LOT. THE BAR is thought by connoisseurs to contain the Best Liquors, and Iced Beverages constantly made.

The subscriber has just constructed at NEW TRAIL whereby persons going to and from the

New Mines at Excelsior District

From all points below can save a considerable distance of mountain travel.

Distance to the new mines from Dutch Flat by way of the Crystal Lake House, thirty miles. jul5v6y

TOMPKINS HOUSE,

BEAR VALLEY, NEVADA COUNTY.

E. O. TOMPKINS.....PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR RESPECTFULly announces to the traveling public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all guests in the best possible manner. Parties visiting this beautiful valley will receive every attention. The House is situated on the line of the Pacific Turnpike, between Dutch Flat and Bowman's Ranch, on the Henness Pass road. June17-tf

GOLDEN EAGLE HALL,

S. E. Cor. MAIN AND STOCKTON STETS.

FRANK PAUSON.....PROPRIETOR

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING thoroughly remodelled and renovated this favorite place of resort, is now prepared to invite all to come and see him, assuring them them that he offers nothing but the

Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

That can be purchased below. In connection with this first class Saloon there are two fine

Marble-bed Billiard Tables,

Upon which those partial to this noble game can pass an hour of pleasant recreation.

Drop in as you are passing and see for yourself. oct5-tf

"ESSEX,"

Corner of Main and Virginia streets,

GOLD RUN, CALIFORNIA.

O. W. HOLKENBECK.....PROPRIETOR.

THIS NEW AND SPACIOUS BILLIARD SALOON, which has just been fitted up in first rate style, is now open to the public, and will be constantly stocked with the best

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

that can be purchased on the Pacific coast.

A polite and attentive bar-keeper always in attendance to wait upon visitors. Je-9tf

DUTCH FLAT SAW MILL.

THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having

Reduced the Prices

to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *little* lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity.

We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.

Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to

Builders and Miners,

Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Lumber delivered to any part within ten miles

ALLEN TOWLE.

Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1865. tf

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE Treasury, the undersigned are prepared as the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder into

United States 5-20 Six per cents.

GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7.30 loan at current rates, including interest, about 10 per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION WHICH AMOUNTS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest payable in currency semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.

This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loans, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

March 25, 1865. au 6 3m 2p

ADDENDUM.

PER OVERLAND TELEGRAPH:

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1865.

2d Series all sold. Commenced on third Series. Two Hundred and Thirty Millions (230,000,000) precisely like the other two Series, except dated 15th July, and Government reserves the right to pay six per cent. in Gold instead of 7-30 Currency.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

DISTRICT COURT SUMMONS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Placer, District Court of the 14th Judicial District of said State. The People of the State of California, To Johanna Vogel, Ephriam Vogel, Rachel Vogel, Rebecca Vogel, Sarah Vogel, Edwin Vogel and S. Heyman, Greeting:

YOU are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of E. L. Bradley in said Court, filed again t you, within ten days from the service of this Writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county, but if served on you without said county, and writ in said District, twenty days; and if served on you without said county and District, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the 7th day of April, 1864, in said Court, to obtain a judgment against you, S. Heyman, administrator of the estate of Louis Vogel, deceased, for the sum of One hundred ($100) dollars and interest thereon from May 9th, 1861, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per month, alleged to be due to Plaintiff on a certain promissory note of Louis Vogel, deceased, of the date and for the amount above mentioned, and also for a decree of foreclosure against certain property mortgaged by the said Louis Vogel, deceased, to secure the payment of the same and that the interest or claim of all the defendants above named in and to said mortgaged property be declared subsequent to and subject to Plff's said mortgage, and also for costs of suit, all of which you will find more fully set out in complaint on file, a certified copy of which is herewith served, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to answer the complaint as directed, Plff will take judgment against you by default as prayed for in complaint and apply to the Court for the relief demanded.

In witness whereof, I, D. W. Spear, Clerk of the Fourteenth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and impress the Seal of said Court, at office in Auburn, this 8th day of April, 1864.

L. R. 8 50c

L. S.

D. W. SPEAR,
Clerk.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the affidavit of E. L. Bradley, the above named plaintiff that the defts Rachel Vogel, Sarah Vogel, Rebecca Vogel and Edwin Vogel above named have departed from the State of California: that their present residence and the residence of each of them is to the plff unknown, and it likewise appearing that plff has a good cause of action herein and that the above named Rachel Vogel, Sarah Vogel, Rebecca Vogel and Edwin Vogel are necessary and proper parties to said action, and that summons has been issued in said action, on motion of Tweed & Craig, atty's for Plff, it is ordered that service of the summons in said action, (hereto annexed) be had upon said defts, Rachel Vogel, Sarah Vogel, Rebecca Vogel and Edwin Vogel by the publication of said summons in said action in the DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER, a newspaper printed and published at Dutch Flat, in the County of Placer, once a week for the period of three months.

T. B. MCFARLAND, District Judge

Attest: D. W. SPEAR, Clerk,
By A. N. GANSELL, Deputy.
TWEED & CRAIG, Plaintiff's Atty's. may26 3m.

75,000

MACHINES SOLD IN TWO YEARS.

Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING MACHINES,

139,

Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.—The Singer M—hine is the only Machine that will sew all kinds of cloth with all kinds of thread.

The almost incredible increase in the sale of the Singer Machine during the past two years is owing to the popularity of the lester A transverse shuttle Family Machine, which was introduced in 1860, since which time it has earned and established a reputation for family sewing equal to the celebrated manufacturing machines of this firm, which are generally acknowledged even by dealers in other sewing machines, to be unequalled for each purposes.

☞ NO OTHER Family Sewing Machine has such perfect and improved appliances for Ruffling, Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Gauging, Braiding, Cording, Quilting, etc.

☞ All persons requiring information about our Sewing Machines, their silent, prices, sewing capacities, and the best method of purchasing, can obtain it by sending for a copy of the

Singer Manufacturing Co.'s Illustrated Pamphlet,

Which is entirely free, but to be had on application at, or sent gratis, with specimens of sewing, to any one sending

LOCAL AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN.

WILLIAM BRODERICK,
General Agent for the Singer Manufacturing Co.

50,000 CIGARS at wholesale at BURCKHALTER'S

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUICK CURES, SMALL CHARGES.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE,

645 Washington Street, San Francisco,

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1865, BY AN ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC GENTLEMEN FOR THE CURE OF DISEASES, AND THE SUPPRESSION OF QUACKERY.

Truths for the Afflicted!

This splendid establishment was inaugurated in February, 1865, by an association of Scientific gentlemen, that there might be a Medical Establishment in San Francisco, where the afflicted could find scientific and honorable, as well as humane treatment. Outrageous Quackery had so long run rampant, many afflicted humanity that all confidence was being lost in the Medical Profession, and it was time that there should be an Institute, where the afflicted could apply with the certainty of honorable and scientific treatment. And the result has thus far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founders.

Thousands have been made to rejoice in returned health who had been trifled with by the numerous vampires that sound upon this coast, the chief of whom has been obliged to close out and leave the country, but still there are one left of whom the afflicted should beware.

The basis of the treatment at the Institute is the Electro Chemistry. The Physician and Surgeon who has been Professor in one of the most Medical Colleges in America, and who has made a special study of Chronic Diseases for the last fifteen years, is thoroughly qualified to treat by medicine, and will warrant a perfect and permanent cure in the shortest possible time. All long-standing cases of disease no matter what may be their nature, give way under the course of treatment pursued at the Institute, and the result is perfect health and a vitalized constitution where it has been injured.

It would be useless to enumerate the diseases as it would be occupying space to no purpose. Break nameable complaint to which humanity is liable, can be cured by the faculty at the Institute.

To mercury is used upon any consideration. All medicines prescribed are vegetable, and in cases where the patient can remain in the city, and wishes to be treated by Electricity, no medicines will be used. All medicines are electrized, which makes them much more active, and destroys all nauseous taste, making them as palatable as wine.

The Directors wish to speak of specialities more extensively than of other complaints, because empirics have used more deception about them than they have about the regular troubles of the human family. And first on the list is that dreadful malady denominated Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, a complaint which not only affects the body with pain and lassitude, making life a burden, but affects the brain, creating *Insanity*. It drives more men to the mad house than all other diseases added together. By the Electropathic System this terrible trouble give way, and the hitherto emaciate victim is made to rejoice in perfect health.

Next upon the list is Venereal, in all of its terrible forms and phases.

It is impossible to paint this disease in colors sufficiently terrible to do it justice. It is the most awful disease to which the human family is liable, and if not arrested when active, making him a loathsome mass of living corruption. It is also one of the most insidious diseases in the world. While the exterior shows no symptom, the horrible disease is sapping the foundations of life, preparing to attack its vital parts, as soon as the patient shall by some indiscretion weaken the system. Reader, if you have ever had this awful disease in any form whatever, call at once at the Institute, and the physician there will examine you and tell you if you have any of the virus in your blood. In such cases consultations are always gratis, and should you have any of the dreadful complaint about you, a cure will be warranted in a short time, or no charges will be made for services.

Strictures.

This terrible affection, which badly affects the nervous system, as to prevent sound and health giving sleep, should be attended to in its early stages, or an operation both painful and dangerous will have to be resorted to. It is usually first indicated by darting pains in the parts, but very light and hardly noticeable at first, increasing gradually, until they become troublesome, sometimes accompanied by slight irritations in the passage of urine—A quick cure is easily performed at the Institute if early application is made.

To Females.

Your delicate organizations should be treated with great scientific care. At the Institute you will find a kind physician, who can at once discover your disease or trouble, and sympathize with you in your affliction. Should you be irregular you can get relief, no matter what may be the cause. You need not fear to call on account of the delicacy of consultation for the utmost secrecy will be observed at all times, and the resident physician will treat you in the most honorable manner, giving you all the assistance and advice, both medical and surgical, that you may require. *Private apartments, especially for Ladies.*

Preventive.

Dr. H. Josselyn's celebrated Preventive for married ladies, to be obtained only at the Institute. Price, Ten Dollars.

Warranted to prevent pregnancy. Can be used without any inconvenience, and is good for one year if directions are followed.

This Magnetic Preventive is not injurious, but is conducive to health, and can be used without the knowledge of any one but the party using it.

To sum up, there is no place where the medical profession is practiced in the State of California, wherein the same amount of scientific attainments are employed, and, consequently, where the afflicted can be so well treated, and be as sure of a cure, as at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street, (south side,) a few doors below Kearny.

Read, if you are sick and need medical assistance call there before employing any one else, and judge for yourself. You will there find the best consulting, as well as the best operating talent in the State, together with the only Electropathic Instrument that can be depended upon in the curative process.

Medicine sent to all parts of the State, Oregon and Nevada, upon the receipt of a letter describing the case.

All letters must be directed to J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.

Dr. H. Josselyn has no connection with any other establishment or Institute in this city.

All letters answered with promptness and pleasure, and the utmost secrecy observed. Address

J. H. JOSSELYN, M.D.
Electropathic Institute,
645 Washington Street, San Francisco.
apr15-3m

1,100,000

NEARLY ELEVEN THOUSAND OF

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES

Have been sold on the Pacific coast since the Agency was established in San Francisco, and now a less low rate and facilities than the LARGE and facilities enjoyed by

WHEELER & WILSON

WITH HAVE IMPROVEMENTS

Just Received.

Over All Others

From the New York Times.

A WOMAN'S APPEAL.

The following communication is from the pen of a well-known lady philanthropist who has done much and successful service in the cause of religion and morality. She used a trenchant pen, a few years ago, to bring the concert saloons evil before the public eye, and materially assisted to abate the nuisance. But the "pretty-waiter-girl" saloon which has, to evade the law, taken the place of the concert saloon, substituting billiards, free music and other attractions for the old style of dramatic performances in such places, is, if anything, a worse and more prolific evil than its original:

Some three years since you most strongly advocated, in the columns of your paper, the suppression of the concert saloons, and were kind enough to publish a few of my ideas and sentiments. The subject is once more, though under a somewhat different name, before the public, agitated by our rulers, the Common Council. The evil must have largely increased, and public morality be at a much lower ebb than it was when the matter was brought before the Legislature. There are those who wink at the wickedness that is in our midst, passing over a great deal that needs reformation; there are many who have generally manifested, heretofore, a lukewarmness towards all moral improvements; let them now act. I can but express anxiety and fear for our citizens' interests when our present city fathers deem it necessary to interfere to break up these haunts of vice, these dens of pollution, and to place them under strict police surveillance.

That prostitution and licentiousness are widely on the increase is not to be doubted or denied. They publicly exhibit themselves in every avenue of life, in every walk in our city. There is no place but the family circle and fireside free from these deleterious influences and contaminating effects, until modesty and virtue become so accustomed to the bold effrontery of vice and lewdness that, they view it without compunction or shame. Blushing girlhood and matured women gaze at them without a tremor or a comment. Mothers and sisters, although they tremble for their sons and brothers, with the full conviction that open shame and blackened reputations go to and fro without molestation, raise no hand to save their victims, utter no remonstrances against the frail ones who hold with an iron grasp the loved ones of cherished homes. Even Christian women, who profess God's religion, feel that these unfortunates are brands of society—evils to be deplored, but folly to attempt to restore them to virtue. A touch of the border of their garments would be pollution, and contact with them disgrace. Lost in this world, lost in the next. No hope—no God. And thus their miserable lives come to an early end, without the help of their fellow women to bring them back to chastity and rectitude.

Here is a tremendous evil existing amongst us. Little is being done to mitigate it or to place it within the bounds of reason or of decency. It is a subject of serious consideration for the intelligent and judicious. It should be made a matter for special deliberation among a selected committee of our city officials. Suitable plans should be suggested for the removal of our city's shame, and feasible means taken to suppress all houses of disrepute, and to put women, known to be abandoned under strict surveillance. It is an outrage on public decency that this matter does not receive severe treatment—that it is allowed to exist boldly and shamelessly, and that the temptations of these saloons, especially for young men, have not long since met their final doom. Such whirlpools of vice and temptation, which draw in so many of our young men beyond resdue, should be quickly removed, to prevent further destruction and death to man's best instincts and character. The extravagance of the age, and the elaborate dress of the women of the present day, produce in those with no means a foolish desire to imitate their more favored sisters, and this is often done by a sale of virtue and loss of chastity. Abandoned, they become reckless, oblivious to the future, until every spark of womanly dignity and decency is extinct.

We must stay the growth of licentiousness. We must arouse ourselves from apathetic indifference, and wrest the pest from our city. We must do it to save our young men; but what is more—to save woman from further degradation. Like Adam, of old, man escapes the censure and scorn of his fellow man; but like Eve, woman receives the full condemnation of her guilt, and due punishment is meted out to her in the odium of society. She becomes an outcast from the household. Reputable she can only be after years of deep penitence and the burning tears of well-meant regret. Restored she may be, but never to her pristine virtue; her only beacon for hope is God—her only watchword, religious faith.

Concert saloons engender a cheap licentiousness. Temptations, in all their glitter and glare, are placed before the audience or their visitors, and once in these halls of vice, the "blandishments" of women, the, enticements of music, the exhilaration of wine, make the head grow giddy, excites sensuality, until, unguarded, the victim is drawn into a vortex from which there is no extrication. That our proud city should suffer its most beautiful street to be so infested with haunts of depravity deserves to be strongly condemned.

I do not wish to anathematize prostitution; from the earliest ages of the world it has existed; but I do contend that it can and should be diminished, hidden, and kept under; and what is more, every means, every opportunity made use of to prevent its increase. Perhaps no one feels more interest in the reformation of fallen women than the writer; no one is more desirous of placing before them every inducement to become decent, orderly members of society, obedient to the will of God; submissive to the laws of man. I look with a kindly eye on these unfortunate sisters. I long to extend to them a word of kind entreaty, and to provide houses of mercy for their reception, presided over by women who will feel a woman's heart and sympathy for their wretched condition. "Out of the depths" of their misery I would still whisper the word of hope and breathe the prayer of a Savior's sweet forgiveness, to be borne on angels' wings to the portals of Heaven, ever open to the sinning and sinned.

MOTHER OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.—It was a judicious resolution of a father, says an exchange, as well as a most pleasing compliment to his wife, when, on being asked by a friend what he intended to do with his girls, replied: "I intend to apprentice them to their mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and be fitted to become like her, wives, mothers, heads of families and useful members of society." Equally just, but bitterly painful, was the remarks of the unhappy husband of a thoughtless, vain, dressy slattern: "It is hard to say it but if my girls are to have a chance of growing up good for anything, they must be sent out of the way of their mother's example."

"O, MOTHER! mother!" "What, son!" "Mayn't I have the big fiddle up in my room to-day?" "Yes, my child, and welcome. You do not know what pleasure it gives me to see your young thoughts turned that way. But what sticks are those in your hands?" "Triggers." "Triggers! For what, my child?" "Why, trap-triggers. Here's the standard, see; this is the slipper, and that one with the cut on the end is the long trigger. There's a rabbit mayne keeps comin in my room and nibbling on me, and I want to set the big trap and shoot the skunk out of him!"

SCOUTS IN THE LATE WAR.

An article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for October, contains the following:

"The service rendered the South by these volunteer scouts has often been of the most important character. One stormy night, early in the war, a young woman set out from a garrison town to visit a sick uncle residing a short distance in the country. The sick uncle mounted his horse at midnight, rode twenty miles in the rain to Forrost's headquarters. The result was, the important town of Murfreesboro' and a promising Major General fell into the hands of the Confederates; and all because the said Major General allowed a pretty woman to pass his lines on a mission of mercy. At another time, a rebel citizen, professing disgust with secession for having the weakness to be upon its "last legs," took the oath of allegiance and assumed the Union uniform. Informing himself fully of the disposition of our forces along the Nashville railroad, he suddenly disappeared to reappear with Basil Duke and John Morgan in a midnight raid on our slumbering outposts.—Again, a column on a march came upon a wretched woman with a child in her arms, seated by the dying embers of a burning homestead—burning, she said, because her sole and only friend, her uncle, (the ladies seldom have any nearer kin,) 'stood up stret for the kentry.' No American soldier ever refused 'a lift' to a woman in distress. This woman was soon lifted to an empty saddle by the side of a staff officer, who, with many wise winks and knowing nods, was discussing the intended route of the expedition with a brother simpleton. A little further on the woman suddenly remembered that another uncle who did not stand up quite so 'stret for the kentry,' and consequently, had a house still standing up for him, lived 'plump up that ar hill ter the right of the high road.'—She was set down, the column moved on and—Streight's well planned expedition miscarried, but no one wasted a thought on the forlorn woman and the sallow baby whose skinny face was so long within ear-shot of the wooden-headed staff-officer.

Means quite as ingenious and quite as curious were often adopted to conceal dispatches, when the messenger was in danger of capture by an enemy. A boot with a hollow heel, fragment of a corn-pone too stale to tempt a starving man, a strip of adhesive plaster over a fester wound, or ball of cotton-wool stuffed into the ear to keep out the west wind, often hid a message whose discovery would cost a life, and perhaps endanger an army. The writer has himself seen the hollow half-eagle which brought Burnside's beleaguered force the welcome tidings that in 30 hours Sherman would relieve Knoxville. The perils which even the 'native' scout encountered can be estimated only by those familiar with the vigilance that surrounds an army. The casual meeting of an acquaintance, the slightest act inconsistent with his assumed character, or the smallest incongruity between his speech and that of the district to which he professed to belong, has sent many a good man to the gallows. One of the best of Rosecrans' scouts—a native of East Kentucky—lost his life because he would 'pounce' (mount) his nag, 'pack' (carry) his gun, eat his bread 'dry so,' (without butter) and guzzle his peck o' whisky in the midst of Bragg's army, when no such things were done there, nor in the mountains of Alabama, whence he professed to come. Acquainted only with a narrow region, the poor fellow did not know that every southern district has its own dialect.

RAILWAYS OVER THE MOUNTAINS.—As some travelers know, the Americans have carried a railway over the Alleghanies, and the Austrians another over the hights of Sommering; but the railway proposed for travelers journeying from France into Italy by the pass of Mount Cenis is a work still more remarkable, for it will be a railway laid on a common road, taking the gradients as they exist, whether difficult or not, and the hights at the summit is nearly 6,000 feet above the sea. As is generally known, the Italian engineers are driving a tunnel through Mount Cenis, which, when finished, will be more than seven miles long; but as the finish is not expected before 1873, and as the time occupied in traveling the forty-seven miles by diligence between St. Michael on the French side, to Susa on the Italian side, is too long for these days of rapid communication, Mr. Fell, an English engineer, has proposed to lay a railway across the mountains between the two places, and has completed a couple of miles of the most difficult part near the summit, by way of experiment. A railway in such a region, must, of course, be adapted to the special circumstances; the gauge is not quite three feet eight inches, and between the two principal rails is laid a third rail, at a hight of about seven inches, which is gripped by horizontal wheels working beneath the locomotive. Hence it will be understood that while the ordinary wheels work on the two principal rails, the horizontal wheels, by their pressure against the middle rail, enable the engine to overcome the steepness of the ascent, and at the same time hold the train so securely in its place that running off the rails is next to an impossibility. The middle rail may, indeed, be described as a safety rail, for by its means the line can be carried up and down very steep slopes, and round sharp curves.

MARRYING A CORPSE.—In Bombay, recently, occurred the following strange ceremony—the principals being a living woman and a dead man, of the Cammattee caste. The relation that had existed between the living and the dead was of a left-handed nature. They had lived together for many years as man and wife, when, after suffering from a febrile attack for only four short days, the man died:

Agreeably to the peculiar custom of their caste, it was imperative, ere the corpse could be removed for interment, that the sacred rites of matrimony should be performed. The sad intelligence was soon communicated to the neighboring residents, and the loud and vehement hammering of tom-toms had the desired effect of collecting a host of friends and acquaintances, and a fluctuating stream of passers-by to the spot. A *gooroo*, or priest, being summoned, and the necessary preparations for the celebration of the nuptials being hurriedly completed, the ceremony commenced. The inanimate "form divine" was placed against the outer wall of the verandah of the house in a sitting posture, attired like a bridegroom, and the face and hands were besmeared with liquid turmeric. The woman also was clothed like a bride, and adorned with the usual tinsel ornaments over the face, which, as well as the arms and the drapery, were daubed over with yellow. She sat opposite the dead, now addressing it in light and unmeaning words—as is customarily done on such occasions—and then chewing bits of dry cocoa-nut and squirting it out the face. And thus the ceremony proceeded and continued for three or four hours. At length, as the sun was nearing the horizon, the nuptial ceremony was brought to a close, and the preparations for the interment commenced. The dead was divested of its bridal attire, then bathed, and finally laid upon a bier and covered with a cloth of silk. The face was next rubbed over with some red powder, and in the mouth were placed some betal leaves. The widowed bride then looked her last at the shrouded form of him whom never more she would behold, when, amid agonising shrieks and deafening tom-toming, the bier was lifted up and the funeral *cortege* proceeded in the direction of Sion. One man—a near relative of the deceased, I presume—preceded the corpse, throwing, at intervals, a handful of rice to the right and to the left, which were being eagerly picked up by a troop of little urchins.

Do not believe one half you hear, but make sure you believe all you say.

BURIED ALIVE.—A paper was recently read before the French Academy of Science, in which the following extraordinary instance was adduced as a reason for abolishing the present custom of buying so soon after death:

A young female had been twice pronounced when only in a trance, but had recovered in a time to prevent being buried alive. A third trance came on, and, in consequence of what had previously occurred, permission was obtained of the constituted authorities for the body to remain above ground as long as decomposition should not take place. A week—ten days passed away—there was still no decomposition, but all the medical men declared that she was dead, and at length she was laid in her coffin. Only a few minutes before the coffin was to be nailed down, and while the bell of the village church was already tolling for her funeral, a female from an adjoining village, who had been a schoolmate of the supposed deceased, came to take a last farewell. She stooped to kiss the lips of her departed friend, and breathing, as it turned out afterward, the warm breath of life into her lungs. At length she exclaimed: "She lives!" and rising from the body, pointed to unequivocal signs of life. She then stated that as she was kissing her friend she fancied she felt her breath, and in a few minutes was convinced of the fact. The female who was supposed to be dead was taken out of the coffin and placed in a warm bed, and, in the course of a few hours, fully revived. She stated that she was, during her trance, fully sensible to all that was passing around her, and that she even heard the death bell toll, but was utterly incapable of speech or sign to show that she was not dead.

ENGLISH HOMES.—A provincial correspondent of a London paper draws a pictures of English country life and city people in the following paragraph:

"This place is one of those ancestral homes of England, which are the admiration of foreigners and our own glory and pride, being the very perfection of luxury and comfort. The French, as a rule, see very little of our interior life—at least, such literary men as enlighten the world upon "England and the English," see and know very little of it, they mostly judge us by our London life, than which there cannot be a greater mistake, if the object is to acquire an idea of an English lady or gentleman *at home*. How often have I noticed the change that has come over the hard committee-working member of Parliament, when his carriage-wheels have passed his lodge gate. Every Englishman of position is a country gentleman at heart; he lives in the country, he works in town. There is something more cordial in the shake of his hands when he stands in the old hall, accoutred in his shooting jacket, and his smile is more genial at dinner, when he motions you to sit next to his firm friend the rector. Then "my lady" has time to talk with sympathy and kindness of your far away brother in India. She bids you come with her and tell her all about his engagement, and his prospects, while she is drawing on her garden gloves; for she is going, the first thing after breakfast, to cut flowers herself in the green-house. The gay lady has doffed her "silk attire," and walks about in a linen dress and a straw hat. A great deal of conversationality vanishes away when you see her 'at home,' but really in her own house, among her neighbors, rich and poor."

A PRIMEVAL FOREST.—No one who has not seen a primeval forest, whose trees of gigantic size have grown and fallen undisturbed for ages, can form an idea of the collection of timber, or the impenetrable character of such a region. There was pine and thujas of every size, the patriarch of 300 feet in hight standing alone, or thickly clustered groups of young ones struggling for the vacant place of some prostrate giant. The fallen trees lay piled around, forming barriers often six or eight feet high on every side; trunks of huge cedars, moss-grown and decayed, lay half buried in the ground on which others as mighty had fallen; trees still green and living, recently blown down, blocking the view with the walls of earth held in their matted roots; living trunks, dead trunks, rotten trunks; dry, barkless trunks, and trunks moist and green with moss; bare trunks and trunks with branches—prostrate, reclining, horizontal, propped up at different angles; timber of every size, in every stage of growth and decay, in every possible position, entangled in every possible combination. The swampy ground was densely covered with American dogwood, and elsewhere with thickets of the aralea, a tough-stemmed trailer, with leaves as large as those of the rhubarb plant, and growing in many places as high as our shoulders. Both stem and leaves are covered with sharp spines, which pierced our clothes as we forced our way through the tangled growth, and made the legs and hands of the pioneers scarlet from the inflammation of myriads of punctures.—*The Northwest Passage by Land.*

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT WATER.—The extent to which water mingles with bodies apparently the most solid, is very wonderful. The glittering opal, which beauty wears as an ornament, is only flint and water. The snow-capped summits of Snowdon and Ben Nevis have many million tons of water in a solidified form. In every plaster of Paris statue which an Italian carries through our streets for sale, there is one pound of water to every four pounds of chalk. The air we breathe contains five grains of water to each cubic foot of its bulk. The potatoes and turnips which are boiled for our dinner, have, in their raw state, the one seventy-five per cent., the other ninety per cent. of water. If a man weighing ten stone were squeezed flat in a hydraulic press, seven and a half stone of water would run out, and only two and a half of dry residue remain. A man is, chemically speaking, forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through five and a half pailfuls of water. In plants we find water thus mingling no less wonderfully. A sunflower evaporates one and one-fourth pints of water a day, and a cabbage about the same quantity. A wheat plant exhales in a hundred and seventy-two days about one hundred thousand grains of water. An acre of growing wheat on this calculation, draws and passes out about ten tons of water per day. The sap of plants is the medium through which this mass of fluid is formed. It forms a delicate pump, up which the watery particles run with the rapidity of a swift stream. By the action of the sap, various properties may be communicated to the growing plant. Timber, in France is, for instance, dyed by various colors being mixed with water, and poured over the root of the tree. Dahlias are also colored by a similar process.

AN anecdote was told at a recent session of the Methodist Conference, of that venerable apostle of Methodism, Peter Cartwright, which happened not long since, and which is too good to be lost. He was called, during a visit to one of the parishes in his district, to administer the rite of baptism to an infant, and, taking the child in his arms, he inquired, in his usual slow and sure manner, "Madam, what is the name of the infant?" "Jefferson Davis," replied the mother. Uncle Peter stood a moment confounded, when, shoving the child in no gentle manner toward the mother, he exclaimed, in not the most pleasant tone he could command: "Take the thing away!" and, placing it in the arms of its mother, left the house without baptizing it, thus refusing to countenance sympathy with the rebellion, even in so small a matter as that.

OWEN MEREDITH, (pseudonym for Robert Lytton) wrote a striking poem for the Fortnightly Review, called the "Apple of Life," which has been reprinted in a handsome pamphlet by Ticknor & Fields.

ENQUIRER CALENDAR, 1865.

1865.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.
SUNDAY	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
MONDAY	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
TUESDAY	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
WEDNESDAY	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
THURSDAY	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
FRIDAY	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
SATURDAY	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24

1865.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT'R.	OCT'R.	NOV'R.	DEC'R.
SUNDAY	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
MONDAY	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
TUESDAY	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
WEDNESDAY	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
THURSDAY	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
FRIDAY	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
SATURDAY	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30

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To the Afflicted.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of chronic diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive and Genito-Urinary Organs, and all private diseases, viz: Syphilis in all its form and stages, Seminal Weakness, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Diseases of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, etc., etc., and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice will continue to ensure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He uses no mercury, charges moderate. Treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him, by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates from two of his patients, who having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a Notary Public.

The welfare of society imperiously demand their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a Physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than fifteen years.

Dr. Doherty—Dear Sir: I feel my health so fully restored, that in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment for your valuable services—particularly so as your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in this city, and believing those Doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best (some of whom have a large number of titles), I placed myself in their charge and continued under their treatment until I had not nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth Doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunates who require medical advice, if you have any doubt as to whom you may employ, ask Dr. Doherty for my address and call and see me. (I keep store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as an infallible cure for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly yours, L—— H——.

San Francisco, June 16, 1864.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] A. S. GOULD, Notary Public.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS—A SWORN-TO CERTIFICATE OF MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA.

A desire to benefit humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to Dr. W. K. Doherty, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I have been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhœa," or Seminal Weakness, the result of selfabuse, but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year however, I had Seminal weakness to an alarming extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was afflicted to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical talent I could find, and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but seeing Dr. Doherty's advertisement, I thought I would call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with Dr. Doherty at his office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the 5th of December last I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and now, after five weeks' treatment, I feel myself thoroughly cured of all my troubles and in the enjoyment of the best health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself JAMES JOHNSTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.

To Females.

When a female is in trouble, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, vaginitis, all diseases of the womb, hysteria, sterility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, they should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. Doherty, at his Medical Institute, and consult him about their troubles and disease. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other Physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All Married Ladies, whose delicate health or other circumstances prevent an increase in their families should write or call at Dr. W. K. Doherty's Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help. The Doctor's offices are so arraged that he can be consulted without fear of observation.

To orrespondents.

Patients residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty on their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. Dr. Doherty takes this opportunity of observing, that all letters are only opened and replied to by himself, and the latter as promptly as possible.

If the case be fully and candidly described, and the usual fee of ten dollars enclosed, (by express or in a registered letter) personal communication will be superseded, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment the case itself (including the remedies), will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

Consultation at the office FREE. By letter, $10. Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay. Address,

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PRIVATE DISEASES IN MALES and IRREGULARITIES IN FEMALES are the great destroyers of health. They insidiously attack the system and gradually undermine and destroy it; they drive the blood from the cheek, the lustre from the eye, the strength and vigor from the frame; they give to the world puny and diseased offspring, and poison, through successive generations the race of man. The marks can be seen in Scrofula, Consumption, Cripples, the Idiotic, the Paralytic, the Insane, etc.

There is no more terrible scourge to the human race than those diseases arising from the contamination of Venereal Poison. The mildest forms, by retreating to the blood, hold over over the one afflicted, the sword of destruction that is liable at any moment to fall and blight—to utterly destroy—all earthly hopes.

"MERCURY, *recognized as the most fatal weed of enemy to man*, combining with the Venereal, doubles its dangers. Those who have been treated with that pernicious *mineral poison* are not cured: the disease has only assumed a new form.

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that leave the poison to crawl through the system, eating its way into the tissues and organs beneath the apparently smooth surface, to burst out in the future with a virulence that will baffle the effects of medicine. WHEN PERFECT CURES can be obtained by consulting a physician who in long practice and thorough investigation into the causes of DISEASES of the URINARY ORGANS, enables to determine at once the nature of the disease.

In all diseases entrusted to the Doctor's care, PERFECT, SPEEDY and PERMANENT.

Cures are always Guaranteed.

In syphilis and its adjuncts; Gonorrhœa and its accompanying diseases; and all disorders of the Bladder, Kidneys and prostrate; Seminal Weakness; Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Dyspepsia; Indigestion; Impotency; Incipient Consumption, and all diseases of the urinary organs, in either sex, cure always warranted, OR NO PAY REQUIRED at the

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No 540 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS OR SPERMATORRŒA.

The young man who experiences that growing weakness in his muscular and mental organization should stop to consider whence it arises. He will find in the weakness of the back, trembling of the limbs, disordered digestion, unaccountable failing of the powers of the mind, distaste for society, dread of impending trouble, forebodings of evil sleeplessness, troubled and lacivious dreams accompanied by growing deafness, loss of muscular power, and numerous other symptoms of disorganization, the positive traces of that most terrible and destructive of all diseases, Seminal Weakness—wasting away his powers, destroying his hope of life and manhood, and dragging him along the broken path of his existence towards premature and loathsome grave. To him who finds his life dribbling out in the discharge of the vital principal of existence in nocturnal and diurnal emissions, the mere cessation of its appearance brings no assurance of relief.

Marriage, that holy office, the safeguard and hope of manhood, brings to such an one a hope of cure, but adds to his misery in the knowledge that the one who looks to him for so much of her happiness, is a victim of his evil, and an innocent companion of his punishment. He adds to his misery and disorder until hope leaves him. There is no rescue except in proper and skillful treatment. Consult then, at once, a physician whom long practice and careful research has made thoroughly conversant with every phase of the disease. Those who have become the victims of solitary vices, that direful, fascinating and destructive habit, which fills thousands of sick rooms with paralytics and consumptives, and, hundreds of untimely graves with its misguided victims, should consult without a moment's delay, one who will sympathize with their sufferings. To such the Doctor would especially address himself, giving to each and all assurance of a PERFECT and PERMANENT CURE. *without hinderance from business, change of diet, or fear of exposure.*

Do not forget the address. See below.

Important to Females.

When a female is in trouble or afflicted with disease, and requires medical or surgical assistance, the enquiry should be, Where is there a physician who is fully competent to administer relief, and whose respectable standing in society recommends him to the confidence of the community? The Doctor, understanding how imperatively necessary these requirements are, feels called upon to interpose, and by the attention of the afflicted to the fact that he has been a *Professor of Obstetrics and Female Diseases* for twenty years, and is fully qualified to administer in all cases, both medically and surgically, not in a superficial manner, but in as thorough a manner as years of study and practice—both in hospitals and private families—can make, to save them from the hands of the unqualified, unscrupulous and designing. Therefore families can rely upon him as upon a father. All in affliction can find in him one who can feel and sympathize with and befriend them in trouble—one in whose secrecy and the utmost confidence can be placed. *Consultation, by letter or otherwise, Free.* See address below.

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Patients residing in any part of the State however distant, who may desire medical advice on their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such in preference to holding a personal interview, are assured that their communications will be held most sacred.

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Affidavit.....5 cts
Affidavit in suits or legal proceedings.....exempt
Agreement or appraisement (for each sheet or place of paper on which the same is written).....5 cts
Assignment or transfer of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as the original instrument.
Assignment of patent right.....5 cts
Bank checks, drafts or orders, etc., at sight or on demand.3 cts
Bills of exchange (foreign) drawn in but payable out of the United States, each bill, or set of three or more, must be stamped.
For every bill of each set, where the sum made payable does not exceed $100, or the equivalent therof in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States.....3 cts
For every additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100.....3 cts
Bills of exchange (foreign) drawn in but payable out of the United States (if drawn singly or in duplicate) pay same duty as inland bills of exchange.
[The acceptor or acceptors of any bill of exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money, drawn or purporting to be drawn in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, must, before paying or accepting the same, place thereon a stamp indicating the duty.]
Bills of exchange (inland), draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whether payable on demand or at a time designated (except bank notes issued for circulation and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be presented forthwith for payment) for a sum not exceeding $100.....5 cts
For additional $100, or fractional part thereof.....5 cts
[The warrant of attorney to confess judgment on a note or bond is exempt from stamp duty, if the note or bond is properly stamped.]
Bills of lading of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America.....exempt
Bills of lading, or receipt for goods, to any foreign port.....10 cts
Bill of sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed $500.....50 cts
Bill of sale exceeding $500, not exceeding $1,000.....$1 00
Bill of sale exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof.....50 cts
Bill of sale of personal property (other than ship or vessel).....5 cts
Bond, personal, for the payment of money. [See Mortgage.]
Bond, official.....$1 00
Bond, for indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000 or less.....50 cts
Bond, where the money recoverable exceeds $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof.....50 cts
Bonds—county, city and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds, and scrip, are subject to the stamp duty. [See Mortgage.]
Bonds of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule.....25 cts
Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding $100.....3 cts
Certificates of deposit in bank, sums exceeding $100.....5 cts
Certificates of stock in an incorporated company.....25 cts
Certificates, general.....5 cts
Certificates of record upon the instrument recorded.....exempt
Certificates of record upon the book.....exempt
Certificates of weight or measurement of animals, coal, wood, or other articles, except weighers' and measurers' returns.....exempt
Certificates of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, commissioner of Deeds, or Notary Public.....5 cts
Certificates of search of records.....5 cts
Certificates that certain papers are on file.....5 cts
Certificates that certain papers cannot be found.....5 cts
Certificates of redemption of land sold for taxes.....5 cts
Certificates of birth, marriage and death.....5 cts
Certificates of qualification of school teachers.....5 cts
Certificates of profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than $10, not exceeding $50.....10 cts
Certificates exceeding $50, not exceeding $1,000.....25 cts
Certificates exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof.....25 cts
Certificates of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine